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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,483—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1895.

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DISINFECTANT & PURIFIER,
8oz. 6d., 16oz. 1s., & 32 oz. 1s. 6d. Bottles.
1 gallon Tins, 5s. each. (English rates.)
With full instructions for use on each package.
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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
R.V.I. THAMES	4113	A. Symons	28th Sept.
B.L. COROMANDEL	4499	W. A. Wheler	5th Oct.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	12th "
B.L. ORIENTAL	5152	C. Gadd	19th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	26th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7589	W. B. Andrews	2nd Nov.
R.V.I. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	9th "
B.L. SHANNON	4139	E. Crewe	16th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	23rd "
B.L. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	30th "

The Steamers marked R.V.I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked B.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhipping to the mail steamer at Aden, and passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice steamer.
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Bombay, 28th August, 1895.

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THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Oct.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rasswich	4,104	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	7th Oct.
MARIA TERESA	V. Ghersman	3,043	350	7th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

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MARIA VALERIE	R. Vidos	4,255	350	21st Oct.

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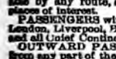

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"94, Com[illegible]cial Road, Peckham, July 12.
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A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospital and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenges is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
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S.S. "AMRA," 518 tons, about the 28th September, at 10 a.m., calling at Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 1st October, at 10 a.m. calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

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S.S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, about the 3rd October, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Koweit, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, about the 3rd October, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

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S.S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, about the 12th October, calling at Mahe (Seychelles), Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay.

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24 in. Brown Laventine, Natural Sticks	7 4 &	8 4
24 in. " "	10 4 &	12 4
25 in. Brown Twilled Silk "	14 0 &	16 0
25 in. " " " Fancy Mounts	18 0 to	30 0

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1894	1,09,16,794	33,98,357	1,80,52,078

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The following have a large application. Those numbered 6 and 9 are taken with great advantage to STIMULATE THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. They operate as real NUTRIENT TONICS, giving increase of power in all cases of loss of Mental and Physical Vigour.
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Nux Vomica in combination with Phosphorus is a very potent medicine, acting as a tonic both on the brain and spinal cord. It is useful in cases of cerebral and spinal debility, atonic dyspepsia, lowness of spirits, and habitual constipation, general ill-health (*below par*), commonly arising from overwork.
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IRON is added to the combination with Nux Vomica for persons who are anæmic. It is especially beneficial in Neuralgia and other manifestations of nervous exhaustion occurring in feeble, bloodless (anæmic) persons.
SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 1.
These carry the usual dose of Phosphorus only. They are taken as a nutrient tonic with great advantage in all cases manifesting Loss of Nerve Power from over exertion, or from excessive activity of the brain when Iron or Quinine cannot be given.
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These are made with the Extract of the "True" Damiana Plant, the properties of which are well known. It is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when given as a remedy for Loss of Power. Formula No. 36 contains Nux Vomica also, and is therefore a more powerful combination.
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(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine.)
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The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every Morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the GOODS are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for settlement within a FORTNIGHT of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 26th September, 1895. Agents.

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THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 15TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 12th October next, at 4 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1ST. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and annual Audited Accounts and Balance-Sheet made up to 30th June, 1895.

2ND. To declare a Dividend.

3RD. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4TH. To appoint Auditors for the year 1895-96, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
કાકરથી મુલજી સન્સની કુંપની,
i. e., THACKERSEY MOOLJEE SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 27th September, 1895.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd to the 15th October next, both Days inclusive.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, 10th October, 1895, at 3 P.M., for the consideration of the following business :—

Resolutions of the Standing Committee, as under :—

1. Recommending for sanction the grant of Rs. 751-2-1 to meet excess on the grant for repairs to water-posts, Persian Wheels, &c., in 1893-94, and forwarding opinion of Counsel (Mr. J. D. Inverarity) to the effect that expenditure incurred in 1893-94 in excess of the grant for that year cannot be paid out of the grant for 1894-95.

2. Recommending for sanction the grant of Rs. 4,046-0-6 compassionate allowance due to the widow of the late Mr. Kavasji N. Balsara, Assistant Assessor.

3. Recommending for sanction the grant of Rs. 2,016 for rent to the Port Trustees for four months for the temporary occupancy of land between Cumbay and Bassein Streets for the construction of a shawl for bigageries.

4. Requesting the approval of the Corporation to the transfer of Rs. 600 from savings in the grant for Loan Works, Fire Brigade, to the grant for constructing Brigade Station at Mahim, to meet cost of preparing and executing fresh leases of land.

5. Recommending for sanction the grant of Rs. 37,034 as an advance from Loan Fund Savings in the grant for the main sewerage of Parel to the grant for Unarkhadi Sewerage Works.

6 (a). Requesting the approval of the Corporation to the transfer of Rs. 6.0 from savings in the grant for Markets, meat carriage, fobd of bullocks, to same department, section IX. on account of printing charges.

6. Resolution of the Standing Committee reporting they have sanctioned the deposit in certain Banks of Rs. 4,50,000 of surplus funds, for a fixed period of twelve months at 4 per cent. interest.

7. Resolution of the Standing Committee forwarding detailed lists of unexpended balances of grants from current revenue and loan funds for 1893-94 and previous years of Rs. 97,970-4-11 and Rs. 17,62,085-7-0 respectively ; and requesting sanction to the payment of the same from surplus cash balance and loan funds.

8. Letter to the President, from the Municipal Secretary, reporting budget transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee.

Resolution of the Standing Committee as under :—

9. Recommending for sanction the writing off of Rs. 97-14-11 from the live stock return of the Market Department, being the book-value of one bullock that died.

10. Recommending for sanction the sale on certain conditions of land at Club Road, Agripada, at Rs. 6-8-0 and Rs. 5 per yard, to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and of land thereat to the Hyculla Club at the same rates.

11. Letter to the Secretary from the Acting Commissioner, reporting, in regard to the sale of Municipal land on the Connaught and Sussex Roads ; and recommending that the frontages for buildings on the south side of Connaught Road, on the north side of Sussex Road, and on the east side of Parel Road be again put up for sale by auction.

12. Letter to the Secretary, from the Acting Commissioner, requesting sanction to the leasing from Government, as the site for a public latrine, of a plot of land at Dharavi, admeasuring 175 square yards, or thereabouts, for a period of 52 years, on payment of a valuation at the rate of two annas per yard plus yearly rent at the rate of one pie per yard.

13. Letter to the Secretary from the Acting Commissioner, asking sanction to the leasing to the Kuria Municipality 107 square yards of land at Kuria, lying over the Vehar line of the Railway, for making on the approach road to new Kuria Railway Station.

14. Further consideration of petition, from Mr. Balaji Jhobe and others, relative to the lighting of Nawiwadi Lane, and resolution of the Standing Committee thereon.

15. Joint opinion of Counsel on the question of lighting.

16. Interim Report by the Committee, appointed on the 4th April, 1895, to prepare and forward a representation to Government regarding the Police charges, recommending at the monthly instalment of Rs. 30,000 plus Rs. 1,246 the remission to paid by the Corporation to Government on the basis of the budget grant of Rs. 4,00,000, should be calculated on the basis of Rs. 5,00,000, being the amount payable to Government and increased to Rs. 41,695-10-8, subject to deduction of monthly rent charges, from commencement of the current year should be added the same basis and the deficiency on the past instalments, amounting to 30th September 1895 to Rs. 82,305-4-1 be made by adding that it will be necessary for the Corporation to sanction an additional grant of Rs. 1,05,000 for the current year.

17. Notice of motion from N. N. Katrak, Esq., relative to the prevention of effluvia from gully-traps in open chambers, Bazaar Gate Street.

18. Notice of motion from D. A. D'Monte, Esq., M.D., relative to the closing by the Acting Commissioner of the burning and burial ground at Worli, and asking that the notification for the closing of the ground be withdrawn for the present.

19. Notice of motion from T. W. Cuffe, Esq., to the effect that the President be asked to consider the advisability of fixing 4 p.m. for future meetings of the Corporation.

20. Notice of motion from Ismael Jan Mahomed, Esq., asking the Acting Commissioner to state in what manner it is obligatory on the Building Department of the Municipality to render prompt assistance and to remove bodies, from the *debris* of tall buildings, of what means are provided or available for the removal of such persons ; whether such means are sufficient, and, if not, what appliances are needed for the purpose and the cost of the same.

20. Notice of motion from Ravajee Eliajee Dadachanjee, Esq., to the effect that the Acting Commissioner be requested to report what steps he would consider necessary to be taken to enable the Health Officer to report on the sanitary condition of primary schools ; that, if in the opinion of the Corporation, it is desirable to improve the open side drains at Khetwady ; and that the Standing Committee be requested to make financial provision for such improvement in the ensuing budget.

21. Notice of motion from K. N. Bahadurji, M. D., Esq., as previously advertised regarding (1) the water-supply to all bungalows and business-places, including printing presses, (2) on the working of water meters, (3) the feasibility and cost of converting the Malabar Hill Reservoir settling basin into a storage basin for Tanas water.

21 (a). Notice of motion from A. G. Viegas, Esq., asking the Acting Commissioner to submit a fresh schedule of appointments.

22. Letter to the President, from Mr. Secretary Atkins, on the unsatisfactory state of the drainage outfall in the Kasara Basin.

23. Resolution of the Standing Committee recommending for sanction the grant of Rs. 18,000 for the cost of constructing masonry channel for the conveyance of sullage from the head of Elphinstone Road to De Lisle Road, referred to in the Corporation's Resolution No. 6102 of 5th instant.

24. Letter to the Secretary, from the Acting Commissioner, forwarding proposals from the Special Drainage Engineer for the Sewerage by gravitation of certain portions of the Ferguson Road and Chinchpokli sewerage districts at a cost of Rs. 81,817 as provided in the budget for the current year.

25. Letter to the Secretary from the Acting Commissioner reporting that the Stone system of drainage at Colaba is now sufficiently completed to allow of the drain of the Tramway Company's stables being connected with the sewer in Colaba Causeway, &c., and stating the steps that are being taken to complete the system in Colaba.

26. Letter to the Secretary, from the Acting Commissioner, reporting on petition from Messrs. Ramchandra, Sakaram and other rate-payers of the Parel village on the question of providing house-connections thereat.

27. Letter to the Secretary from the Acting Commissioner regarding the proposed extension of the Tramways from the south foot of Hancock Bridge over that bridge and along the Managoa Road as far as the junction of that road with Nesbit Lane and Matharpakadi Road.

28. Letter to the Secretary from the Acting Commissioner requesting that the Corporation be recalled their resolution No. 3147, dated 30th June 1892 which authorised the postponement of the carrying out of house-connections in the city. Adding that rules have been drawn up in consultation with the different heads of departments, adopting the recommendations of the House-connections Committee. Stating that it may be presumed with certainty that the original grant for connections will have to be supplemented owing to low exchange, import duty and the alterations in the size of cast-iron fitting.

29. The Municipal Commissioner's Administration Report for the year 1894-95, together with the Standing Committee's "Review" thereof and the Reports of the Municipal Auditors for the same period.

30. The Health Officer's Report for the second quarter of 1895.

31. Letter to the Municipal Secretary, from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee, requesting the Corporation to agree to such a modification of the Committee's by-law (i) as may remove the existing restriction with regard to the employment of Mahomedan and female teachers.

32. Letter to the Municipal Secretary, from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee, requesting the Corporation to effect, with the permission of Government, an amendment in the Committee's by-law (4) so as to admit of the appointment of Matriculates, University School Final men, or persons holding University degrees as teachers of the English classes attached to some of the Municipal Schools on pensionable salary with a claim to pension.

33. Letters to the Secretary from the Acting Commissioner forwarding letter from the Water Engineer, containing detailed estimates for proposed extensions and renewal of mains from the Executive Engineer, with his opinion on the proposals of the Water Engineer.

34. Monthly return of sick treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Arthur Road for July 1895.

34 (a). Half-yearly return of expenditure on the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

35. Letter to the President and members of the Corporation from Mr. Cowasjee Byramjee Jehangir, requesting permission for vendors of vegetables and dry fish to sit for a few hours daily in the morning and evening on the verandah of his chawl at Parel.

36. Notice from the Municipal Secretary, to the effect that the next appointment of Auditors to the Corporation will take place in March 1896.

37. Letter to the Secretary, from the Acting Commissioner, stating that the Port Trust complain of the serious inconvenience caused by the inadequate supply of water to the Tank Bunder district, and requesting that the Water Committee may be asked to resume their deliberation.

38. Letter to the Secretary from the Acting Commissioner, asking sanction to the purchase, on certain conditions, from Hadji Adam Sidik, for Rs. 12,000, of 140 2-3 square yards, or thereabouts, of ground at No. 26/27, Nowrojee Hill, required for the new road from Chinch Bunder to Dongri Street. Also asking payment to brokerage at the rate of two per cent. on the purchase-money.

39. Joint opinion of Counsel *re* set back provisions of the Municipal Act.

40. Letter from Mr. Framjee Adurjee Aibara asking the Corporation to forward his complaints regarding his drainage proposals to the Viceroy.

By Order of the President,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office, Bombay, 27th Sept. 1895.

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EVENING CONCERT,
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TUESDAY, 8TH OCTOBER.

PROGRAMME:

1 Duet, Piano and Harmonium ...Il Travatore .....
Miss WALTON and Mr. H. F. GOOD.
2 Soprano Song ...Serenade.....Grant.
(With Violin Obligato)
Mrs. FARLOW.
3 Piano Solo.....Grand Caprice Aerien.Woollenkampf.
Miss WALTON.
4 Tenor Song .....On Conway Quay.....Traiore.
Mr. H. E. HARRINGTON.
5 Oboe Solo .....Solo de Concert.....Verroust.
Mr. A. HENDERSON.
6 Soprano Song ...The Day has a Thousand Joys .....Kellie
Miss MORRIS.
7 Instrumental Duet .....La Carita .....Rossini.
Messrs. CARROLL and DOVE.
8 Glee .....Bells of St. Michael's Tower .....Stewart.

INTERMISSION 5 MINUTES.

9 Piano Solo .....Rondo Capriciose .....Mendelssohn.
Signor SCHINZI.
10 Baritone Solo ...Eternal Rest.....Piccolomini.
(With Harmonium Obligato by Mr. GOOD.)
Mr. H. E. HARRINGTON.
11 Duet, Violin and Piano .....Marche Funebre.....Chopin.
The Misses PEDRAZA.
12 Soprano Solo .....Island of Dreams.....S. Adams.
Mrs. FARLOW.
13 Gavotte .....Pizzicato.....Arranged by Stella.
Messrs. STELLA, MASON, and SOUNDY (1st Violins).
Messrs. MAIN, SCHNEIDER, and JOST (2nd Violins).
Mr. A. RHENIUS (Flute). Mr. COSTA (Cello).
Mr. F. S. DOVE (Piano).
14 Glee .....The Dawn of Day .....S. Reay.

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Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
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The following plot of land, suitable for building, situate at the Jijibhoy Dadabhai Street, formerly known as Borah Musjid Lane, near Borah Bazaar Street, Fort.

In pursuance of the sanction given by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, the following valuable plot of land, now the property of the Corporation, will be sold by Public Auction, by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, by Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, on the premises, at 4 P.M., on MONDAY, the 30th September, 1895.

Lot No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of vacant ground, containing by admeasurement 1023¾ square yards or thereabouts, and is situate on the north side of the improved street, called Jijibhoi Dadabhai Street, and bounded on the north by a narrow strip of land measuring 2148 square yards or thereabouts (which will be charged at the same rate at which the purchaser shall have purchased the said Lot I), on the west by the passage of Borah Musjid lane, on the east by the property of Cursetjee Horsmusjee Captain, and on the south by Jijibhoi Dadabhai Street aforesaid.

Plan of the said land may be inspected at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and at the Office of the Undersigned.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, September 28, 1895.

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BOMBAY,	GALLE.
CALCUTTA,	SINGAPORE.
MADRAS,	HONGKONG,
COLOMBO,	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.

Glasgow Deposit Agency (73, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on the 1st per cent. on the Minimum Monthly Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000 Sums over Rs. 100,000 will be received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

on which Interest is allowed as under, viz. :—

If fixed for Six Months.....	4	per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months	4½	per cent. "
Do. Two or Three Years	5	per cent. "

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest. Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted to its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms :—

If paid in India.....Commission	¼th per cent
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody	¼th "
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India	¼th "

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 29th inst., being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

A. MURRAY,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 20th September, 1895.

NOTICE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED
(Of 105, Victoria St., Westminster, London, S.W.).

THE Bombay and Karachi Depots of this SOCIETY will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 28th instant, for "DASARA" (Hindu) Holiday.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Ten per cent., for the year ending 31st December, 1894, will be paid to registered Shareholders on and after MONDAY, the 30th inst., at the Offices of the Company, Alb-rt Building.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.
Bombay, 24th September, 1895.

SNOWFLAKE OIL.

AS we understand that KEROSINE OIL with the figure of a Lamp branded on the Boxes is shortly to be imported into Bombay from Calcutta, we beg to draw the attention of the Public to the fact that SNOWFLAKE OIL, besides having a Lamp in the Brand, also has the words, "SNOWFLAKE and 150°," on both the Tins and Boxes. None other is Genuine.

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York.
Bombay, 20th September, 1895.

NOTICE.

RESIDENTS of BOMBAY and UP-COUNTRY SUPPLIED with DAILY BAZAAR FRUITS, POMFRETS and PROVISIONS. Apply to
TUKINA,
Khara Kua, Bombay. Bazaar-Supplier.

NOTICE is hereby given that LIMJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE, Esq., the Receiver in the Bombay High Court Original Civil Suit, No. 427, of 1890, has Contracted to SELL the undermentioned Property to our Client, Mr. HAJEE GUNEY ALLANA. Any and all person or persons having any claim in or to the said property or any part or parts thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise, is and are hereby required to make the same known in Writing to us, at our Office, No. 27, Meadows Street, Fort, and to the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes, within 14 Days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same will be considered as Waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land with the messuage, hereditaments and tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate outside the Fort, in Baloo Serang Street, within the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 90 feet in length and 20 feet in breadth, and bounded on the East by a sweeper's passage, on the West by the said Baloo Serang Street, on the North by the house of Mahomed Allana, and on the South by the house of Haji Esse Mahomed Moorgiwalla, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 165 (1) and Street No. 19, Serang Street.—Dated this 20th Day of September, 1895.

PESTONJEE, RUSTIM & KOLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE SIVAGANGA ZEMINDARY DEBENTURE RUPEE LOAN, 1895.

1,200 Bonds of Rs. 500 each, carrying half-yearly Coupons Payable to Bearer.
Area of the Estate, 1,680 square miles ; Population, 450,000 souls.
Annual Revenue about Rs. 8,50,000 ; Government Rent, Rs. 2,07,000.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. BARNALAY, MORGAN and ORR. Madras.
AUDITORS.—Messrs. LOVELOCK AND LEWES, Charter Accountants, Calcutta.
BANKERS AND TRUSTEES FOR DEBENTURE HOLDERS :—
COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

The Terms of the Bonds are as under, bearing Interest from the 1st July ; Principal and Interest being payable at any of the Offices of the Bankers :—

Series.	Bonds.	Bearing Interest	Due 1st July.	To be Redeemed at par Bonds.
	Rs. 500 each	at p. ct. p. a.	A. D.	Rs. 500-0-0
A.	200	6	1896	" 502-8-0
B.	200	6½	1897	" 505-0-0
C.	200	5½	1898	" 507-8-0
D.	200	5½	1899	" 515-0-0
E.	400	5	1900	" 525-0-0

The Bankers are authorised to afford any information required.

ROBT. G. ORR,
Resident Lessee, Sivaganga Zemindary.

BURMA STATE RAILWAY.

LOCOMOTIVE AND CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS FOR PETROLEUM LUBRICATING AND CLEANING OILS FOR 1896.

THE Manager of the Burma State Railway invites Tenders at his Office, upto Noon of MONDAY, the 14th October next, for the supply for a period of 12 months of OILS required for use in the Locomotive and Carriage Department, as follows :—

(1.) Axle Oil, suitable for the lubrication of axles of both Locomotive and Carriages and Wagons, about 60,000 Imperial Gallons more or less as required, to be delivered at the rate of 5,000 Imperial Gallons per month, or at such other rate as may be required by due notice from time to time to him.

(2.) Engine-cleaning Oil, about 3,600 Imperial Gallons, more or less as required, to be delivered at the rate of about 300 Imperial Gallons per month, or at such other rate as may be required by due notice from time to time.

(3.) Cylinder and Valve Oil, about 4,800 Imperial Gallons, more or less as required, to be delivered at the rate of about 400 Imperial Gallons per month, or at such other rate as may be required by due notice from time to time.

2. The Oils will have to be delivered to the Storekeeper of this Railway at the General Stores, Rangoon, commencing from 1st January next.

3. A separate Tender must be submitted for each of the Oils numbered (1), (2), (3) above.

4. Tenders must state the prices of the oils offered per Imperial Gallon in Indian Currency, their firing temperature in degrees Fahrenheit ; the viscosity of the axle, cylinder and valve oils by the scale of Redwood's Viscometer at a temperature of 150° Fahrenheit ; their weights per Imperial Gallon ; and where and by what firms of Manufacturers the oils offered have been produced.

5. No axle or cylinder and valve oils will be accepted of which the firing temperature is less than 435° F and the viscosity less than 450.

6. Each Tender must be preceded by a Sample of not less than one Imperial Gallon of each oil offered for supply, which should be carefully packed and addressed to the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Rangoon, so as to reach him not later than the 28th September next. Each Sample must be accompanied by a Letter giving full particulars as to the Oil which it is intended to supply, if tested before tenders are opened. The Letter to be addressed to the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Burma State Railway, Insein.

7. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tenders, and reserves the right of dividing the orders for each class of Oil between two or three of the Tenderers of the same or of giving an order for less than the advertised quantities.

8. Tenders must be addressed to the Manager, Burma State Railway, Rangoon, under Sealed Covers, superscribed "Tender for (kind of oil)."

By Order,
C. E. CARDEW,
Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent.
Insein, dated 23rd August, 1895.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Boils or Carbuncles.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and war from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing, I could not eat or sleep ; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu.

Explanation of above Letter.

"Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, frequently develop into bad and long running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicines than "Clarke's Blood Mixture," which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from "Jonathan," a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him on. In ordinary cases even a lesser quantity will effect a cure.—I am dear Sir, yours faithfully

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD,
"45 Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS,

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. Of all CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors : THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

GOLD PRIZE-MEDAL NATIONAL ACADEMY.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local Absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, on application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 499, High Holborn, LONDON.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses :—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Châteu d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
BUTLER NEPHEW AND Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Leith.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
J. & R. GHANT.	Rothes.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
JAMES HAWKER AND Co.	Plymouth.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Cote d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
EMIL POHL	London.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE.	London.
FRANK BAILEY & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... " 10,46,454

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES :—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE
BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—
HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E. GORDHANDAS KHATAU Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum ; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum ; 6 Months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000, which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :— Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bengal	500	500	all	12 per ct.	1,475
Bank of Madras	500	500	all	10 per ct.	1,345
Commercial B.	1,000	100	all	10 per ct.	1,370
Ld. Mgs.	{ 10,000	100	{ 100	10. p.c.	{ 160
	{ 15,000		{ 75		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra and Masterman's	100,000	£10	all	5 per ct.	93
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	40,000	£20	£20	7 per ct.	£29
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	21-5s.	£44 to 45
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 per ct.	300
PRIZE COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Alliance	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,37
Albert Assurance	100	200	all	18 per ct.	150
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,208
Bellary	187	1,000	1,000 dvd	14 p.	225
Bhowanigur Cotton Press Co., Ltd.	1,000	250	250	25	324
Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	1,000	125	125	15	165
Bombay Cotton Press Co., Ltd.	600	200	200	14	145
Broach Cotton Press Co., Ltd.	600	200	200	12	180
Colaba	500	1,500	1,500	20	315
East Indian	500	1,000	1,000	75	1,145
English Prize and Manufg.	400	200	...	20	91
Fort	5,000	500	500	80	1,150
French	300	500	500	35	545
Harvey and Sahibsaby	450	450	500	30	43
Himoolji Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	12	135
Khandesh	500	450	450	30	480
Mahura Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 per ct.	250
Nasik Cotton Godowns and Manufg. Co	500	100	500	53	130
Oriental	1,000	125	125	10	171
Oriental Life Assurance Co.	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,185
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000 dvd	50	960
Queen Mills	200	1,000	1,000 dvd	100	1,200
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000 dvd	80	1,365
Shalapore Mills	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,450
Soonderdas and Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000 dvd	50	1,360
Southern India	500	500	500	15	11
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250 dvd	12½	395
Sun Mills	1,200	250	250	12½	224
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	40
Swadeshi Mill	675	500	500	20	68
Sassoon and Alliance	2,000	600	600	30	80
Union Spinning and Manufac turing Co.	800	1,000	1,000	6	55
Vasanjee Khimjee and Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	50	600
Victoria Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	80	733
Wm. Miller	200	1,000	1,000	...	1,000
Union Mills Ld.	900	1,000	1,000	...	505
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	710
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	95
Ashley S & W Co. Ld. (Ordinary)	571	0-	all	9 per ct.	6-
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	20	800
Bombay Cotton Manufg. Co	900	500	500	30	530
Bombay Native Cotton and Woollen Manufacturing Co	2,500	100	100	Nil	...
Carnac and Co.	4,000	100	100	15	147
Carnac Mills	2,000	100	100	9 per ct.	55
Carnac Hotel Co	1,000	100	100	...	65
Carnac Foundry					
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	6,000	200	50	10 per ct.	178
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7½	102
Premier Canning Co.	8,000	1 000	1,000	20	200
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Thacker & Co.	2,000	500	500	45	1,080
Thacker & Co.	1,000	100	100	7	106
Tulsidas Co.	9,000	25	100	dvd Rs 11	28

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

					guar.
B. P. R. Co. Shares	=	£100	all	5 p. c.	5 0 0
G. I. P. R. Co. Shares	=	£ 18	—	do.	52.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs. 15-4
Mexican Dollars	= nom.
Gold Five Pieces	= nom.
Bar Silver	= 99-12
Gold Leaf	= 38-7 nom.
Bar Gold, English (ordinary touch)	= 38-7
Bar Australian	= 28-4
Bar Bombay	= 28
Bar Pekin	= 37-12

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Three-and-a-half per cent Reduced	108-13
Three-and-a-half per cent 1865	105
Municipal 3 percent. Debenture Loans	129 & 131
New Bombay Loan 3 per cent. 1872	nom.
City of Bombay 4 per cent.	nom.
Four per cent. Port Trust Bonds	110½

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.		Rate.
London Banks	On demand	do.	1s. 1 3-4d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	do.	1s. 1 15-16d.
Do. do.	4 Months sight	do.	1s. 1 17-32d.
Do. do.	4 Do.	do.	1s. 1 9-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do.	do.	1s. 1 19-32d.
Do. Credits	4 Do.	do.	1s. 1 19-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do.	do.	1s. 1 5-8d.
Do. Documents	3 Do.	do.	1s. 1 5-8d.
Do. do.	6 Do.	do.	1s. 1 21-32d.
France	2 Do.	do.	143½
Do.	4 Do.	do.	143½
Calcutta	At sight	do.	100
Do.	60 days	do.	99 9-16
Madras	At sight	do.	100-1
Do.	60 days	do.	99-16
China	60 days	do.	191½

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline, being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price Rs. 6d., of all Chemists and perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road (private, London).

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Dussera holiday: Banks closed.
Music at the Victoria Gardens, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Lecture in Church Mission Hall, Girgaum Road, by the Rev. H. Crane. Subject: "The Freedom of the Will," 6-30 p.m.

CRICKET.

Gymkhana vs. Islam.
B. V. A. vs. Y. M. C. A.
Ordnance vs. R. I. M.

TO-MORROW.

CRICKET.

Baronet vs. Sir J. J. P. B. Institution.
Elphinstone vs. Liberal.
Parsee Gymkhana Teams of Bombay and Poona.
Hindoo Gymkhana vs. Islam Gymkhana.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—It is proposed to have a dance at the Yacht Club on Friday, the 4th October.

BAPTIST CHURCH, BELLASIS ROAD.—The Rev. H. E. Farrell, Pastor, having returned from leave, will preach at the Chapel, both morning and evening, on Sunday next.

ARRIVAL.—Her Highness the Ranee Saheb of Morvi, accompanied by twenty-three followers, arrived in Bombay on Thursday, and has joined his Highness, the Thakore Saheb, at Doorgarcey Road, Malabar Hill.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL, ROVERS FOOTBALL CLUB.—The match arranged for this afternoon between the Royal Scots and the Royal Irish Rifles has been put off owing to the Scots having had to leave for Madras this morning.

FAIRS.—The annual Shree Luximee Narayen Temple Fair commences on Monday, in the compound of Mr. Govindas Jadas Goculdas Tejpal at Gowalia Tank Road, and will last for four days. Another Hindu fair known as "Munggalwady Temple Fair" comes off on the same day in the premises of the temple at Girgaum, and will continue for three days.

A ROUGH ASSAULTING A TAILOR.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Abdul Rahiman was charged with assaulting Yakub Abdulla, a tailor, at Kamatipura. Accused caught hold of complainant by the collar and hit him several blows, breaking the bridge of the nose. The accused, who is well known to the police, was sentence to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

LADY LECTURERS.—On behalf of the Budhivardhak Sabha, Bai Manibai, Lady Superintendent of the Kalbadevi Tolwadi Girls' School, and Bai Rakhmabai, wife of Mr. Wittoba Chunnaji, will deliver lectures in Gujrati on "Duties of women and female education" at 2-30 p.m. to-morrow, in the hall of Seth Gokuldas Tejpal, High School, when the attendance of ladies is especially solicited. Special seats will be reserved for them.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme of music will be played this evening by the Band 2nd Bn. R. I. Rifles, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, commencing at 5-45 p.m.:—

March ..... Parisienne ..... Fechner.
Overture ..... Les Cloches de Corneville ..... Clerno.
Valse ..... The Dancing Girl ..... Coote.
Fantasia on German National Songs ..... Koppey.
Dance ..... Moonlight Graces ..... Asher.
Grand Selection from Faust ..... Gounod.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music at the Victoria Gardens, this evening, at 5-30 p.m. (weather permitting):—

March ..... Deutsch ..... H. L. Collins.
Overture ..... Les Huguenots ..... Auber.
Selection ..... Little Christopher Columbus ..... Caryll.
Valse ..... For You ..... May Ostlere.
Selection ..... Folk-Songs of Italy ..... Rampezotti.
Galop ..... The Tourists ..... Frothe.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT OF PHOTOGRAPHS.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mahomed Ismail Vazier Khan, a servant of Mr. John Hunter, chief engineer s. s. Khandala, was charged with theft of some photographs and pieces of wearing apparel, belonging to his master. It appears that the accused showed the photograph of the second engineer to the latter's servant, and this led to a search, which resulted in the recovery of the property, from accused. He was sent to jail for six weeks.

ILL REQUITAL OF A KINDNESS.—Thai, a Hindu woman residing at Bhandarees Chawl, next to Duncan Road, has made a report to the police, that about a month ago she brought a friend of hers named Daji Sunoo, from her native place, Kolhapur, to get him employed in Bombay, and kept him in her house. During her absence from home, on Wednesday last, Daji broke open her box and having abstracted gold and silver ornaments of the aggregate value of Rs. 175, disappeared. It is believed that Daji has absconded to Kolhapur, where a telegram was sent yesterday by the Acting Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Crummy, for the arrest of the man.

TOO LATE FOR A BUSINESS TALK.—John Williams, a sailor, aged 35, was charged by the police before Mr. Webb, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, under the Vagrancy Act. The accused admitted being found in the compound of the bungalow of Captain Pinney, D. A. A. G., D. S. O., at one o'clock that morning, but he averred he had been to the place on business. He was a seaman on board a ship which was now at Calcutta. He was anxious to go to England. The magistrate enquiring what he would do in the mean time the accused assured his Worship that he would not commit suicide. He was ordered to be sent to the Workhouse. From the lock-up below he sent up a cry to his Worship requesting discharge. This application was of course refused, and the accused continued shouting out at the top of his voice until he was removed to the Workhouse.

SHOWING HER FIST TO A WITNESS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mary Mitchell, aged twenty-four years, a Portuguese woman, residing at the 10th Lane, Khetwady, was charged at the instance of Constable Meyers, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with being drunk and disorderly in a public place. Accused in her defence stated that about 6 o'clock, the previous morning, she was returning from chapel with a Bible, in her hand when several boys, who had collected in the lane, teased and abused her. In the meanwhile a policeman came up and arrested her and commenced dragging her along. The magistrate convicted her and sentenced her to pay a fine of Re. 1. Hearing this decision, the woman lost her temper and doubled her fists in a threatening manner to Hindu who had given evidence against her. On noticing this action the magistrate called the accused back and ordered her to pay an additional fine of Rs. 4. She then quietly left the court.

THE BOMBAY ARYA MELLA.—The public demonstration of this Hindu union which has been established in Bombay for the past 13 years, is as usual, to come off this afternoon, on account of the Dussera festival. At 5 p. m., a large gathering of the Hindu community in Bombay will assemble at Madhav Baug near Cowasjee Patel Tank-road. The public will be entertained by a singing party, &c., when presents of turbans will be made to athletes, acrobats and others. A procession will leave Madhav Baug at 4 o'clock, and pass through the Girgaum road, Charni-road, Grant-road Bridge, and proceed via Gowalia Tank-road to Lakshmi Narayen's temple belonging, to Shet Gocouldass Tejpal. Here the Shami tree will be worshipped; and afterwards gold in the shape of leaves of the Apata tree will be exchanged by the vast multitude among themselves. This Mella has now become a recognized institution. The Hindu public are all invited to grace the occasion. In the management are, patron H. E. Devan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai; (who has contributed Rs. 250 as his donation;) the Hon'ble Javerilal Umishanker, president, Pundit Shanker Dajee Shastre Pade; Shet Lakshumidass Khemjee vice-president; Rao Saheb Bilapa Balaram; Drs. Deshmukh, Batvadekar; and Kane; R. B. Bhaskerrao B. Pitale, one of the secretaries, and a large number of influential gentlemen of varied classes in Bombay.

GOA NEWS.—The appeal made by Mr. Commendador Manoel Sebastiao Vas, and Mr. Claudino Manoel de Souza, of Damaun, to the Supreme Tribunal in Lisbon, to invalidate the warrant of arrest issued against them on a charge of wholesale plunder of timber amounting to Rs. 1,00,000 from the forests of Pregana Nagar Avely, has been rejected.—The cash and valuables in several public treasuries of the provinces are being removed to Pangim to be guarded in the public treasury.—On the night of the 19th inst. two houses were robbed in Cotto and Tilamola by some rogues disguised as soldiers. The owners were ill-treated, one being wounded on the head with a bamboo stick and the other having his fingers cut. The cash and jewellery taken away amount to between two and three thousand rupees. The aggressors appeared in the uniform of soldiers and said they were entrusted with the work of collecting persons to go to war.—The new military organisation reduces the strength of the force to half its number, but before being considered that the present strength is too great for police duty, and quite insufficient for defensive purposes. The total number of officers and men for Portuguese India will be 955. Probably European troops may be sent as help to keep in check the disorderly spirit of the native soldiery.—The Government received a telegram announcing the death of the Foreign Minister, Mr. Lobo d'Avila. He was only thirty-two years old.—The Administrator of Dhas has asked the editor of the *Correio da India* to suspend the publication of that paper.—Rev. Alvares has evaded the vigilance of the police and taken refuge in Belgaum.—Mr. J. I. Loyalla has resigned his seat in the Committe appointed to revise the electoral rules, and r. Roques Correa Affonso has been appointed in his place. The receipts of the West of India Portuguese Railway for the week ended 7th September, averaged Rs. 1784 per mile, as compared with Rs. 115 for the corresponding period last year. The total amount for the nine weeks of the second half-year showed Rs. 55,621, against Rs. 56,592 for a similar period last year.

POLO.

THERE will be a game to-day, at 4-30 p.m. The following will be the sides:—

(1) Poona Horse vs. Bombay Nos. 3 and 4, and Paigah Nos. 1 and 2.
(2) Paigah Team vs. Bombay Nos. 1 and 2, and Poona Horse Nos. 3 and 4.
(3) Bombay Gymkhana vs. Poona Horse Nos. 1 and 2, and Paigah Nos. 3 and 4.
(4) Poona Horse vs. Bombay Nos. 1 and 2, and Paigah Nos. 3 and 4.
(5) Paigah Team vs. Bombay Nos. 3 and 4, and Poona Horse Nos. 1 and 2.
(6) Bombay Gymkhana vs. Poona Horse Nos. 3 and 4, and Paigah Nos. 1 and 2.

Both white and coloured jerseys should be brought.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before a FULL BENCH.)

IMPORTANT DECISION ON A QUESTION OF ARBITRATION.

FAZALBHOY MEHERALLI CHINOY *vs.* THE BOMBAY AND PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Chief Justice delivered judgment in this matter, in which an application had been made to file an agreement to refer matters in dispute between the plaintiff and the defendant company in connection with a charter-party to arbitrators. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Paiva, Gilbert and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Macpherson, Advocate General, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, and Day, appeared for the company. The court was crowded by members of the profession and others, the result of the decision, which was considered to have an important bearing on transactions between merchants in this commercial city.

The matter came on, in the first instance, before Mr. Justice Starling on the 13th July last. The application under section 523 of the Civil Procedure Code to file an agreement to refer matters in dispute between the plaintiff and defendants, in connection with a charter-party dated 6th October 1894, to the arbitration of persons to be nominated by the parties. The charter-party provided that any matters in dispute arising between the parties thereunder should be referred to two arbitrators duly elected by the parties. Disputes did arise between the parties in this case; but the defendants refused to refer them to arbitration; and the plaintiff had to seek the aid of the court to compel them to do so. Mr. Macpherson contended that, as the arbitrators were not named in the agreement, section 523 did not apply, and that as the reference could not be made to under any other section of the Code, the court was precluded from enforcing the agreement by section 21 of the Specific Relief Act. He also submitted that section 523 only applied to agreements to refer existing disputes to arbitration, and that as the present agreement was in regard to future disputes, section 523 did not apply. Mr. Lowndes, for the plaintiff, drew the court's attention to the last para. of section 523, and argued that that para. distinctly contemplated a case like the present. He further submitted that the section did apply to agreements to refer future disputes to arbitration, and cited authorities in support of his contention. Mr. Justice Starling in giving judgement on the 15th July, held that sect on 523, reading the words of it in their plain ordinary grammatical sense, that the parties here have not agreed in writing that their differences shall be referred to the arbitration of any person named in the agreement. They have left the appointment of arbitrators to a future election by them and this election has not taken place. Mr. Inverarity contends that the election of arbitrators by the parties to be thereafter made is equivalent to a naming of them in the agreement. "Named" in the section (523) must, he argues, be read as "designated or described," but even giving to the word its widest meaning which we should be anxious to do in order to further the object of the section cases in which the arbitrator, though not actually named, is designated, as for example by the office which he holds, we feel unable to hold that arbitrator who are left for future election are "named" in the agreement within the meaning of the section. To do so would be to alter the language of the section and not to interpret its existing language according to its plain or finary meaning. We cannot vary the language which the Legislature has used in order to make the law accord with preconceived notions of what it might be. We can, however, in this case see reasons why the Legislature should have framed the enactment in this restricted form which it now is or has adopted. It is, however, argued that the context of this section renders it necessary for us to give the extended meaning contended for to the expression. This argument is based upon the last clause of the section which directs that the Court may also nominate the arbitrator when he is not named in the agreement and the parties cannot agree as to the nomination. This claim of the section is, it must be admitted, not happily worded, nor does it adapt itself readily to, or fit in with, the provisions of its earlier clause. It appears to us inferentially to give the parties power by agreement to nominate their arbitrator, even when they have agreed that their difference shall be referred to an arbitrator appointed by the Court. In such case the Court must appoint their nominee which is not, we think, the intention of the section to be the only mode of reading the section so as to make it harmonized throughout. The first clause cannot, we think, be read so as in effect to strike out the words "of any person named in the agreement," from the opening clause and making it apply to agreements to refer generally when it is in terms restricted to agreements to refer of a special or limited class, viz., those in which the arbitrators are named, or in which it is agreed that they are to be appointed by a Court. The Common Law Procedure Code allowed of any agreement to refer being made a rule of a Court, but the practice under it seems to have been not to make such an agreement a rule of Court, until arbitrators were appointed. Per Bowen L. J. in re Smith, 25 Q.B.D., page 554. The section with which we are now dealing needs, in any view of the law intended to be enacted, re-drafting. Similarly the parties here have not agreed that their difference shall be referred to a person to be appointed by the Court. Even if an open agreement of reference could be construed as a reference to an arbitrator to be appointed by the Court—a question upon which it is unnecessary for us to give an opinion in this case—the parties here by indicating the manner in which their arbitrators are to be elected have inferentially excluded an appointment by a Court. The agreement cannot therefore be brought within the scope of section 523 of the Code and no order for its filing can be made.

Mr. Justice Starling who differed in opinion, said: I agree with the judgement just delivered, so far it decides that the words "any differences" include differences which may arise in the future as well as those which have already arisen, and that the meaning of the arbitrator in the agreement is sufficiently effected by his being described by an official title. I also agree that, in the present case it cannot be said that the arbitrators are in any way named in the agreement. With regard to the main point in this case, whether the agreement in question can be filed under section 523 of the Civil Procedure Code, I had written judgment deciding that question in the affirmative, but the perusal of the judgment just delivered has made me doubt the correctness of the arguments in support of my decision; but at the same time, it has not convinced me of the correctness of the judgment on this point, and I am therefore not in a position to say I ought to go. As, however, this is a point of practice and two members of the Bench agree as to the order to be passed, I do not intend to occupy the public time by going into the grounds of my doubts.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE STARLING.)

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY IN COURT.

DR. K. N. BAHADURJEE AND ANOTHER *vs.* THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE plaintiffs in this case were Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee and Dwarkadas Dharamsey, while the defendants are Messrs. Famulbhoy Visram, Gordhandas Khatau, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Dr. Cowasjee Horamjee, Messrs. S. N. Moses, and W. M. Macaulay, directors of the company abovenamed. The suit was brought to have it declared that the threatened payment or distribution among the shareholders of the company of a sum of Rs. 15,000 is "ultra vires" and illegal, and contrary to the memorandum and articles of association, and a violation of the rights of the plaintiffs and other policyholders in the company; that the defendants might be restrained from paying or distributing among the shareholders, the sum of Rs. 15,000; and in the alternative that the defendants might be decreed to repay the amount that might be distributed among the shareholders as a dividend for 1894 in excess of the amount properly payable to them. The plaintiffs prayed further that the first two defendants might be decreed to pay the sums improperly paid away to shareholders as dividends during the years 1893 and 1894 for the years 1892 and 1893, respectively, &c. Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga, appeared for the plaintiffs; and the Hon. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Arthur, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, represented the defendants.

Mr. Scott applied to his lordship, yesterday, for a rule "nisi" for an injunction, requiring the defendants to show cause why they should not be restrained from distributing the sum of Rs 15,000 as dividend for 1891, on the ground that such distribution was "ultra vires" and contrary to the memorandum and articles of association of the company. The learned counsel, in support of his application, read the plaint, which stated, among other things:—The first plaintiff is a policy-holder in the company, the date of his policy being the 14th day of October, 1889, and the amount Rs. 30,000. He sued on behalf of himself and all the other policy-holders of the company. The second plaintiff is a shareholder and a policy-holder of the company, the date of his policy being the 2nd day of August 1895, and the amount Rs. 10,000. He sues on behalf of himself and all other shareholders and policyholders of the company. The defendants are the directors of the company. The plaintiffs say that the last triennial valuation of the assets and liabilities of the company contemplated by article 126 was made as of the date 31st December 1891, when the actuary employed found that the assets exceeded the liabilities by the sum of Rs. 320,305. At a meeting of the company held on the 1st July of May, 1893, the members decided that the amount of profits realised was Rs. 320,305, and that Rs. 50,000 thereout should be applied to the formation of a reserve fund. The policy-holders were then entitled to nine-tenths of the profits after deduction of Rs. 50,000 under article 126, leaving Rs. 27,030 as to be dealt with under the other articles of association. The plaintiffs submit that, on a true construction of the articles, the large sum available for bonus to themselves was Rs. 27,030-8-0, but the plaintiffs also submit that that sum was not available for bonus until the directors had set aside as a reserve fund a sum equal to not less than one-third of the profits, namely, Rs. 1,06,768. The directors, however, did not set aside to reserve the said amount, but paid away to the shareholders Rs. 15,000 in the year 1893, and Rs. 15,000 in the year 1894 for the years 1892 and 1893, respectively, and the defendants have in their annual reports for 1894 stated that the dividend for the year 1894 will be the same as in the previous two years, namely Rs. 15,000. There are no funds available to pay the said Rs. 15,000 for the year 1894 in any view of the case, even after allowing for Rs. 6,000—which the defendants have resolved to take out of the reserve fund for the purposes; and the plaintiffs submit that such payments, if made, will have to be made out of moneys in which the policy-holders are interested, and that such payments is "ultra vires" and a direct violation of the constitution of the company, on the faith of which the plaintiffs and other policy-holds a have taken out their policies in the company. The plaintiffs also contend that no sum could be available for bonus or dividend to members of the company until one-third of the profits for each of the preceding periods of three years prior to the three years' commencing 1st January 1889 has been set aside for a reserve fund. The one-third of the profits has never been so set aside, and the reserve fund now only amounts to Rs. 110,000—in fact the directors of the company since its formation, been paying away to the shareholders moneys that they were not entitled to pay to them, but having regard to the facts the present directors are not the same individuals as formed the board of directors in 1889, and the plaintiffs are advised that they cannot join in the suit, the cause of action arising from such previous illegal and ultra vires payments. The defendants threaten and have announced their intention to distribute to the shareholders Rs. 15,000, on and after the 30th day of September, 1895, and they will do so if not restrained by injunction. The members of the company on the 23rd day of September, 1895, passed a resolution confirming the payment amongst themselves of the said Rs. 15,000, but the plaintiffs say that the articles of association do not contemplate the shareholders having any such power.

Mr. Scott, after reading the plaint, stated that the total profit made from the commence ment of the company up to the end of 1891 amounted to Rs. 7,01,255, of which three-fourths ought to have been set aside as reserve fund, which would then have amounted to Rs. 2,34,752, instead of which it now amounts to only Rs. 1,10,000. It was admitted that the amount distributable among the shareholders on this principle would have only amounted to Rs. 6,050, but of which they had actually been paid in dividends Rs. 1,61,823; or with the amount proposed to be paid for 1894 the sum of Rs. 176,823, whereas the paid-up capital is only Rs. 1,00,000. According to the results gone by the company for the three years ending 1891, the amount distributable among the shareholders was Rs. 27,000, which, with the Rs. 6,000 taken from the reserve fund, would amount to Rs. 33,000 in the aggregate. Rs. 30,000 had been paid as dividend for 1892-93, having only Rs. 3,000 for a dividend for 1891, whereas the directors now proposed to pay as a dividend the sum of Rs. 15,000.

Mr. Macpherson, on behalf of the directors, opposed the application on the ground that an injunction, if granted, would prejudice the company. The directors said the learned advocate, were able to repay the money if it were held that the payment of the dividend was improper and wrongful.

His lordship, after considering the arguments of counsel, granted a rule "nisi" as applied for.

THE NEW TIVOLI THEATRE.

LAST night the Orphean Dramatic Club reproduced their new familiar, "Jehangir," in the New Tivoli Theatre. The Columbia Skating rink which was altered into a theatre, did not afford all the conveniences that should exist in a resort of this kind and was only capable of holding 700 people. The Gaiety and the Novelty Theatres being generally engaged by native companies, the European troops and other professional companies which favour Bombay with their frequent visits were compelled to give their performances in the Tivoli. With a view to remedy the defects of the building and provide the Bombay public with a first class theatre, Mr. Cooverjee Nowrojee Contractor at considerable risk and expense has reconstructed the Tivoli and the renovated theatre is now the most comfortable place in the Presidency. Though the building is erected on the stipulation that it can be removed at a month's notice the proprietor has not hesitated to spend nearly Rs. 25,000 to provide the performing companies with needful requirements and the public with the best comforts. Both the dimensions of the stage and the accommodation and the capacity of the house are materially increased. There is ample room for 1,200 persons who when going out to be entertained at the New Tivoli the ventilation of which has been greatly improved. The orchestra and stalls are much the same as in the other theatres here but the arrangement regarding the dress-circle is unique. Galleries and verandahs in easy communication with each other are located on three sides of the house, while on the top of the dress circle and fully facing the stage are erected zenana boxes or seats for purdah ladies. The principal feature of the buildings are couple of towers on the North-west corner are not yet completed, but as the plan shows they will greatly add to the general exterior appearance of the building. On the galleries and in the body of the theatre seats are arranged in tiers and the angles are so nicely arranged that from any seat in the house the occupier can have a full view of the stage. Even the back seats will not fail to afford a thoroughly good view of the stage. A set of airy and comfortable dressing rooms has been added. They are fifteen in number and are conveniently located to meet the requirements of visitors. To rear refreshment boaffets are provided. One is situated where the original Rink bar stood, one is on the top of it and the third is located on the front gallery. The enterprising proprietor has left nothing undone to make his enterprise deserving of the support of the European professional and amateur theatrical companies. The Tivoli was tastefully decorated and artistically illuminated last night when the inauguration ceremony was performed by H. E. the Thakore Saheb of Morvi, who in declaring the theatre open said:—Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am asked by the proprietor of this theatre, Mr. Cooverji Navroji, to open this building in its present altered form. It affords me very great pleasure to perform this duty. Most of you may be aware that this building was first adopted for the purpose of a Skating Rink. It is a matter of regret, that this Rink has been abolished, but at the same time, it is a matter of satisfaction to me all, that its place has been taken by another class of amusement. It is hardly necessary for me to point out the great amount of good which theatrical performances do and I am sure that Mr. Cooverji's labours in getting up a suitable house for such performances will be appreciated by the public. The first opening performance is as you are all aware to be given on this board by the Orphean Amateur Dramatic club, this evening. I am sure you will all agree with me that our best thanks are due to this Club for giving us the pleasure of seeing their excellent performance. (Applause.) The theatre has been engaged by the Morvi Arya Shubsdenk Natak Mandli for their performances. This club is well-known and has gained much popularity in Bombay. They have done very well in the past and I wish them every success in the future. They are the subjects of Morvi and I naturally take a personal interest in their welfare. (Cheers). With these few remarks I beg to declare this new theatre open. (Applause.)

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is greatly to be regretted that so much dissatisfaction should have been created amongst several members present at the last annual general meeting of the well-renowned Oriental Life Assurance Coy. by the entirely off hand and arbitrary conduct of the chairman during the proceedings, who did not allow anything to be said by the members here, which did suit the minds or convenience of the directors, even about the very subjects contained in their own reports and published and circulated by the managers and directors themselves, but which the chairman himself dwelt at great length. Every effort to show the hollowness of their reports was ruled out by the chairman, and further, not only that the chairman did not ask, as is usually the case in public companies' meetings, before summing up whether any of the members had to say anything about it, but he even deliberately refused to allow the members to have their own say on the subject before the meeting and at once proceeded to sum up and demanded votes, of which there was no lack in the favour of the directors and mangers as is usually the case in such meetings. Under these circumstances it is clear enough that the holding of the meeting was more a farce than anything else, and that it was convened simply to suit the directors' own requirements according to their own sweet will and not for any fair discussion for bettering the prospects of the company or not even for removing the discontentment already spreading amongst its members.—Yours, &c.,

K.

Sept. 27.

THE MILD ALARMING attacks of Gout and Rheumatism may be defeated by a few doses of Herbert's Rheumatic and Gout Cure (No. 1a) and Hirbal Brunetion (No. 1), of MACKAY, HOPE and Co.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME.

THE 46th annual report of the European Pensioners' and Widows' Home has now been issued by Colonel C. A. Empson, R.A., the indefatigable and painstaking honorary secretary. The Home as is generally known is intended for European pensioners, military and naval and their widows and the widows of Europeans generally and is really doing good work. The report shows that the income has exceeded the expenditure by about Rs. 350. This is so far satisfactory, but the committee of management, which consists of Brigadier-General W. F. Garaore, the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine and other influential gentlemen, point out that the margin is so small that it would at once disappear if any extensive repairs had to be undertaken as is at any time likely in such an old building. One regrettable thing which the committee point out is that there has been a serious falling off in the amount of subscription, which in 1888 stood at Rs. 1,923, and falling every year, had been now reduced to Rs. 1,062 in 1894. The chief reason for this falling off is that old friends leave the country and those who succeed them do not even know the existence of the institution which deserves patronage from every well-to-do Christian gentleman.

The committee urge that the rebuilding of the Home is an object which must be kept constantly in view, and that with this object they are anxious to add to the available capital instead of using any part of it. The sale of the spare ground would materially assist them, and a few offers for it have been received during the past year, but without leading to any result.

The appeal made last year to the clergy for offertories was responded to by only two—Rev. C. E. de Castlegon (Colaba) and Rev. E. S. Hall (Deesa). The committee repeat the appeal in the hope that others may be able to assist them in this way during the current year. They offer their thanks to the chaplains named, and also to Dr. Chokesy, who has kindly continued his professional assistance to the inmates.—to Mr. Morton Maju for his liberal presents of ten,—to the proprietors of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India* for supplying copies of their papers,—and to Messrs. Soundy and Co. for lending a piano for the annual treat.

H. E. Lord Harris, Lady Harris, Rev. F. Flynn (Chaplain of H. M. S. Euphrosine) Mrs. F. M. Flower, and the committee of the Thespian Club, deserved their thanks for organising special amusements for the inmates.

Thanks are also due to Lady Harris and the members of the Working Guild in connection with the National Indian Association for providing with needlework those of the inmates who are equal to it, and for making presents of materials for working to all. This work has unfortunately lapsed for the present, owing to the departure of Lady Harris and of the Secretary, Mrs. Hutchinson, but the committee hope that ladies who are able to give out needlework, knitting, &c., will remember that they may materially help some of the poor women by sending it to the Home.

There were several changes in the committee during the year. Lieut.-Colonel Stevens, R.A., and Lieutenant-Colonel Stokes, Royal Irish Rifles, became ex-officio members in succession to Colonel Pearse, R.A., and Lieutenant-Colonel Ryley, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment,—and Rev. A. B. Watson, M.A., Rev. C. Mayhew, and Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Waters joined the place respectively of Rev. T. H. Greig, Rev. J. A. Sellar, M.A., and Mr. Yorke-Smith. The committee cannot close their report without referring to the sad death of the late president of the institution—Brigadier General Brigden, D.S.O., R.A.—who was a keen interest in the Home, and one of his last visits in Bombay was to say good-bye to the inmates, all of whom were deeply grieved on hearing so soon afterwards that he had

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR WEAK OR SENSITIVE EYES.—We have just received a supply of SUN GLARE and DUST Goggles, with fitted and light Nickel cuti side shields. Recommended by the Medical Faculty. Rs. 6 and Rs. 10, each.—HAROKS & Co., Ld., Ophthalmic Opticians, Hornby and Poona.

2 MAGNIFICENT PICTURES, by Dore—"Christ Leaving the Prætorium" and "The Vale of Tears," in Handsome Gilt Frames.—ON VIEW at THE TRADE SOCIETY, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. Bertie-Smith's Valuable Furniture, Dog-cart, Galloway, etc., at Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, THIS DAY, 1 P.M.

CHOICEST CEYLON and INDIAN TEAS.—We recommend these TEAS very strongly to such as have not yet tried; unadulterated; very superior and very moderate priced Teas.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

IF YOU LIKE GOOD TEA, at a fair price, BUY MY MIXTURE, Re. 1 per lb. Honest mixture, not Tea Golvers Sweepings.—JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Bombay.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, 1 lb. Tin, Re. 1-4; ½ lb. Tin As. 10-5; and ¼ lb. Tin, As. 5-6. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision, and hermetically packed in Air-tight tins, the Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any admixture, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality, distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Bombay.

PATENT BONZALINE BLLIARD BALLS.—We recommend these specially during the Hot Season, as they are not liable to Crack or Warp as easily as real Ivory ones, and are only Half the Price. Sole Agents:—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 15, Marine Street.

WANTED, by a Second-Class Certificated ENGINEER, Engagement in Bombay or Up-country. Address "M. E.," care of this Office.

WANTED, STANDARD WORKS in High Class Mechanical Engineering. Second-hand. For particulars address "Z 2," care of this Office.

HEAD PRESSMAN, WANTED.—A Competent Head Press-man, who thoroughly understands Wharfdale. Address "X.," care of this Office.

WANTED, an European BARMAID. Copies of Photos, with Application, to be forwarded to Manager, GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, Rangoon.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 27.

THE weather at the Presidency has remained comparatively fine during the past week, and the S. W. monsoon appears likely to close here with less than the average rainfall; but in some of the up-country districts there has been a further fall, though no damage is reported to the Cotton crop, which generally continues to flourish in seasonable weather. Following the strong upward movement of Cotton in Liverpool and New York, in view of probabilities regarding the American crop, this market for the staple has latterly been firm in tone, with prices advancing daily, and a large business for the time of year being reported in both directions. In the position of Wheat and Seeds there has been no change to speak of. Rates of Exchange have only fluctuated slightly, the market having been steadied a good deal by bazaar re-sales of Bank media of remittance, and we close this evening at last Friday's quotation for Bank Demand, and 1-16d. higher for Credits. Very little business has been done in Freights this week, and rates to most ports, for prompt shipment, have declined again about 6d. per ton on the average. The demand for Imports from up-country buyers, stimulated by the advance in Cotton has much improved; but prices generally show no quotable change.

MONEY.—Although the monetary current still ran in the direction of the coffers of the Presidency Bank last week the Statement of the Bank's Affairs (embracing one day less than usual owing to Saturday having been a holiday) issued on Monday, disclosed a very much smaller increase in the Bank's Cash Balance, at 14¼ lakhs, making it stand at some 488¼ lakhs, than was shown by the previous Return, when the addition was 70¼ lakhs. It was in the item of Private Deposits that the principal change in the figures of the Return had taken place, the addition having been only some four lakhs, compared with an increase of nearly 66 lakhs in the week preceding. On the other hand, the amount in Loans had diminished by 7½ lakhs; though in Bills Discounted the decrease was less than was shown in the former Return. The falling off in trade requirements last week was 13¼ lakhs, as against nearly 80 lakhs in the week before, which nearly represented the accession to the Cash Balance, no other item having shown any movement of importance.

The demand for Money has meantime continued very slight, and the supply superabundant; the minimum rate of the Bank of Bombay remaining at 3 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—The market re-opened on Monday after the Parsee holiday on Saturday with a quiet feeling, at Is. 1 15-16d. for Telegraphic and Demand, ready, and Is. 1 4d. for November, at which latter rate a fair amount was done, but chiefly by the Bazaar for September settlements; and rates then declined 1-32d. for both deliveries, at which the enquiry ceased. For Merchants' Bills Is. 1 9-16d. was named at the opening for three months' sight Credits, which rate also receded 1-32d. to Is. 1 17-32d. for near Bills; but no business was reported in this class of Paper. Again quiet the following day, the market opened at Is. 1 7-16d. Telegraphic and Demand for Bank remittance, and Is. 1 17-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A few Merchants' Bills were reported to have changed hands at Is. 1 17-32d. ready, and Is. 1 9-16d., next year. The Bazaar then came out as re-sellers, and placed Telegraphic at Is. 1 15-32d. and Is. 1½d., when rates rose 1-32d. all round, and closed steady. Forward Bank remittance was quoted at Is. 1½d.; three months' sight Sterling Credits at Is. 1 19-32d.; and France at 143½. On Wednesday rates opened steady at Is. 1 15-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at Is. 1 9-16d. for three months' sight Credits a fair amount of the latter having been placed for September-October delivery. Resales again came out, and the market hardened, but later on rates quieted down a little. At opening yesterday Bank Telegraphic and Demand were quoted at Is. 1 15-32d. to Is. 1½d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, at which latter rate a little business passed for near delivery, and for later at Is. 1 15-32d. Is. 1 9-16d. was quoted for three months' sight Credits for September-October delivery, Is. 1 19-32d. for November-December, and Is. 1 8-8d. for next year, for which rates a moderate amount of Bills were placed. At the close rates steadied a little, and left off firmer. This morning the market opened with a quiet feeling at Is. 1 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at Is. 1 9-16d. for three months' sight Credits for near delivery; Is. 1 19 32d. for November-December; and Is. 1 5-8d. for 1896, at which latter rates a fair amount of Bills changed hands; but at the above quotations we heard of no enquiry for Bank remittance, and erelong Is. 1½d. for Telegraphic and Demand became the rate, and a fair amount was placed thereat, the market closing firmer as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...	1s. 1½d. per rupee.
Do.	Tel. Transfer.	... 1s. 1½d. "
Do.	3 months' sight	... 1s. 1 17-32d. "
Do.	4 Do.	... 1s. 1 9-16d. "
Do.	6 Do.	... 1s. 1 19-32d. "
Credits	3 Do.	... 1s. 1 19-32d. "
"	6 Do.	... 1s. 1 5-8d. "
Documents	3 Do.	... 1s. 1 5-8d. "
"	6 Do.	... 1s. 1 21-32d. "
Francs	3 Do.	... 1-143½ "
"	6 Do.	... 1-143½ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market was closed last mail-day for the Parsee holiday, and opened firm on Monday at 108 7-8 for Money, and 108 13-16 for Account, but declined therefrom 1-16 per cent. in both positions during the day, and left off at a further drop of 1-16 per cent., say at 108⅞ for Cash, and at 108 11-16 for the next settling day. On Tuesday 108 13-16 was quoted for Cash, and 108⅞ for the next settling day, and these rates were maintained throughout the day in a steady market, having closed on the same level in both positions. The following day rates opened at 108 13-16 both for Cash and the approaching settling day, and remained steady at this level, closing quotations having shown no change. Steady again at opening yesterday, the market remained so all day, at 108 13-16 for Money and Account, and closed on the same level. This morning the market opened at the enhanced rates of 108 7-8 for Money and 108 9-16 for Account, and rose therefrom to 109 1-8 for Cash and the near settlement, and 108⅞ for the October account; but these were not maintained to the close, when the opening prices were again quoted.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is Re. 1 higher, at 132. Port Trust Bonds are unchanged at 110¼.

SHARES.—Notwithstanding that a portion of the week under review has been taken up by holidays a fair business has transpired in this market in the principal line of Cotton Mill Scrip, and although the upward movement in Cotton and better demand for Local Spinnings has improved prices in some cases, in others rates have tended in buyers' favour. Compared with our quotations of a week ago we note an advance of Rs. 15, in Connaught; of Rs. 10, in Hyderabad; of Rs. 5 each, in Alliance, Central India, Imperial Cotton, Indian Manufacturing, Mazagon and Union; and of Rs. 1 in Star of India; on the other hand, Madras United have declined Rs. 150; Manockjee Petit, Rs. 80; New Great Eastern, Rs. 50; Lukhmidas, Rs. 35; Western India, Rs. 20; Oriental, Rs. 17½; David and Swadeshi, Rs. 15 each; Sun, Rs. 13½; China, James Greaves, Sassoon, and Soonderdass, Rs. 10 each; and Colaba Land, Rs. 5. In Presses Bombay Cotton are Rs. 7½ higher, while Sind and Punjab are Rs. 260 lower; Breuls Cawnpore, Rs. 15; French, and Mofessil, Rs. 5 each; New Indian, Re. 1. In Miscellaneous shares Bombay-Burmah Trading Co., are Rs. 100 higher in the first at issue; and Rs. 207, in the second issue; Delhi and Northern Flour, Rs. 5; and Treacher and Co., Rs. 2½; and Badhan Pile, and Oriental Life, Rs. 2 each. In Bank shares Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Owing to the rise in Cotton, the Delhi and Cawnpore buyers here have taken up large quantities of *staple Grey Goods*, at about current rates generally, and in some cases at a slight advance in prices. Dealers are selling freely at the rates current in the Bazaar; and Stocks have decreased a little. In *Bleached, Dyed, Turkey Red* and *Printed Goods* only a moderate business has been reported, but at current rates. Sellers of *Locally-made* Goods have become somewhat firmer and have begun to ask for higher rates. The Clearances of *Imported Goods* from the Bazaar during the week are estimated at 4,300 packages; and those of *Local Goods* at 2,000 bales.

YARNS.—A moderate business has transpired in *Imported Twist* this week at an advance of ¼ to ½ an anna per lb. in a steady market. Sales of *Bombay Spinnings* in China for the fortnight have been about 13,000 bales, and rates there are the same as before; while Exchange has gone up a little. The market here, is, owing to the rise in Cotton, very strong, and rates are higher by 1-8 anna per lb. as compared with last week's quotations. The week's sales are put down at 6,060 bales; and the market closes very active and rising at the following official quotations:—

Twist.....	No.	6s Mule,	As.	4 5-8	to	5	per lb.
"	"	8s	"	" 4¾	"	5 1-8	"
"	"	10s	"	" 5 1-8	"	5 13-16	"
"	"	12s	"	" 5 3-16	"	6	"
"	"	16s	"	" 6	"	6 5-16	"
"	"	20s	"	" 6 1-8	"	6 5-8	"
"	"	24s	"	" 6¾	"	6 7-8	"
"	"	32	"	" 7¾	"	7¾	"
"	"	40s	"	" 8	"	8¼	"

METALS.—A decline has taken place both in *Copper* and *Yellow Metal*, both markets, however, having been steady at the fall, and demand upon a moderate scale. *Iron* is steady and unchanged in value, and in moderate request.

COAL.—Sales have been reported during the week of *Nixon's Navigation Cardiff*, for August-September shipment, at Rs. 9½ per ton; and of *Wallace's Merthyr*, September-October shipment, from Rs. 13 to Rs. 13½ per ton. Importers are asking high prices for September-October and October-November shipments, owing to the rise in Freight and Coal at home. The market closes firm and advancing. We quote alongside as follows:—

Welsh Hartley	nil	per ton.
West do.	Rs. 17½	"
Australian	nil.	"
Powell's Duffryn.....	Rs. 18½	"
Cardiff	Rs. 18½	"
Japan	nil.	"

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Up to the beginning of the present week this staple was in but very small request, either by exporters or local consumers, the tone of the market, however, remaining steady or firm; but early in the week, under the influence of the governing markets, at Liverpool and New York, the feeling here became firm, and prices advanced Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, all round, a large business being reported, chiefly by the Mills. Since then the tone of this market has been firm, with rates rising daily Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, and business upon a large scale for the time of year, exporters, however, having been latterly the larger buyers. The total purchases by the Mills during the week under notice have been some 7,000 bales, consisting of Bengal, Dhollera, Bhowngger, and Oomrawuttee varieties, Compta and Compta-Ginned, and Tinnevelly; while exporters have taken about 5,000 bales of Bengal, Oomra and Dhollera kinds, and Westerns; they have also made some small contracts for Bengal of the new crop, for December delivery, and new Dhollers for delivery in April next. This evening, the market closed firm, with prices Rs. 3 to Rs. 8 per candy higher.

The official telegraphic weather and crop reports from the Cotton-growing districts continued to give a good account of the progress of the crop in the Bengal circle, where no rain to speak of had fallen since the middle of last week, and where the plants in most of the districts were showing bolls rapidly ripening. In the Oomrawuttee circle, where the plants in most of the districts were flourishing and showing bolls, a further fall of rain reaching over 5 inches at Julgaum, and 2¾ inches at Dhulia, had been registered; but no appreciable damage had, when Monday morning's telegrams were despatched, been done to the crop. At Sholapur over 3½ inches had fallen, and a break was needed. At Broach the plants could scarcely have looked better than they did. Over the Dhollera circle light rain had fallen, and the crops generally were flourishing; but in the Bhownugger district more rain was much needed; as it was also at Hubli, in the Dharwar circle.

The telegraphic advices to hand yesterday morning reported a further fall of rain since the beginning of the week of nearly 4½ inches at Barsee, where a break in the weather was needed, but no appreciable damage was expected to the Cotton crop. There was also a fall of 3½ inches at Hubli, which had improved crop prospects. More rain was wanted in rome districts of the Dhollera circle. At Broach, where the plants continued to flourish, a larger area has been sown with Cotton this year. In the Agra district of the Bengal circle picking had partially begun.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission, viz.:—

Cotton—	Per lb. Per candy.—C. & F.	
Bengal Fine	Rs.	192—9 9-32-d.
Do. Fully Good	"	178—3 1-16d.
Do. Good	"	167—2 29-32d.
Balasore, Fine	"	195—3 11-32d.
Do. Fully Good	"	185—3 3-16d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	"	190—3 7-32d.
Comra, Fully Good	"	199—3 15-32d.
Dhollera, Fine	"	215—3 11-16d.
Do. Fully Good	"	207—3 29-16d.
Do. Good	"	200—3 13-32d.
S G Dharwar, Good	"	207—3 9-16d.
Western, "	"	195—3 11-32d.
Broach, Fine	"	220—3 3-4d.
Do. Good	"	214—3 21-32d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1895. Bales.	1894. Bales.	1893. Bales.
For the week	10,331	2,905	6,241
From 1st Jan. to 26th Sept.	1,435,724	1,534,478	1,515,837
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	300	2,155	...
From 1st Jan. to 26th Sept	427,687	773,529	764,308
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	740	1,895	2,385
From 1st Jan. to 26th Sept.	132,898	142,164	140,632

WHEAT.—The usual small amount of business has been reported in this market throughout the week, but the feeling has been steady and prices are all unchanged as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent....	Rs. 4-3-0	per cwt.
Do. do. 85 " ...	4-2-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi.....	" 3-12-6	"
Red Delhi	" 3-11-0	"
Hard Yellow	" 3-8-6	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 3-9-0	"
Hard Red.....	" 3-6-0	"

SEEDS.—On most days during the past week a moderate export business has been done in this staple, in a generally steady market. *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* declined 1 to 2 annas at the beginning of the week; and the latter another anna afterwards, which, however, was subsequently recovered, our closing rates this evening being as follows:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-7-0	to Rs. 7-8-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 6-13-0	" " 6-14-0 "
Do do Cawnpore	" 5-9-0	"
Do Red do	" 5-14-0	" " 5-15-0 "
Gingelly, White	" 41-0-0	" " 42-0-0 p candy.
Do mixed	" 39-0-0	" " 40-0-0 "

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Wheat for the week	33,163	39,492	79,264
Do. from 1st Jan. to 26th September	4,211,938	2,874,859	5,778,137
Linseed for the week.....	2,142	6,078	16,468
Do. from 1st Jan. to 26th September	2,574,676	5,093,008	3,885,795
Rapeseed for the week....	7,464	3,728	20,446
Do. from 1st Jan. to 26th September	1,989,719	3,291,671	4,114,617
Gingelly seed for the week	7,935	3,836	5,225
Do. from 1st Jan. to 26th September.....	748,579	757,880	950,887

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1895. cwts.	1894. cwts.	1893. cwts.
Wheat for the week	32,490	16,354	42,049
Do. from 1st Jan. to 26th September	2,349,318	1,531,976	4,378,278
Linseed for the week ...	...	53,965	65,820
Do. from 1st Jan. to 26th September.....	2,276,357	5,063,376	3,758,413
Rapeseed for the week...	...	30,734	17,349
Do. from 1st Jan. to 26th September	1,688,993	3,071,423	3,819,445
Gingelly seed for the week	...	...	3,080
Do. from 1st Jan. to 26th September	1,037, 392	891,499	1,133,582

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, SEPT. 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quieter. Surats hardening.
Good Dhollers..... 3½
The Manchester Market has been firmer.
2½ per cent. Consols 107⅞
2 per cent. Reduced..... 102½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan..... 118
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper..... 60 7/8
Bar Silver 30 9-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £43,700,000; increase, £800,000; public deposits, £7,400,000; increase, £800,000; other deposits, £48,700,000; decrease, £100,000; other securities, £25,000,000; decrease, £500,000; notes and gold, £34,600,000; increase, £1,300,000. The Bank's reserve is 62 per cent. of the liabilities.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
SUEZ, SEPT. 26.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Simla, from Colombo, arrived here day before yesterday evening.
COLOMBO, SEPT. 27.

The s.s. Parramatta, for London, left at 10 a.m., to-day.
The s.s. Bengal, for London, left at 5 p.m., yesterday.
The s. s. Verona, for Bombay, left at 2 a.m., to-day, and is epected to arrive at 2 p.m., on Monday next.

The Floria and Rubattino Company's s.s. Dco. Baldnino left Suez for Bombay on the 27th instant, at 9-30 a.m.
The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Muke Maru left Colombo for Singapore on 26th instant.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HOARE—September 23, at

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ANOTHER EXPEDITION FROM MOMBASA

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

Advices from Mombasa state that a fresh expedition has left there to operate against the Chief Mbaruk, who is again massing his forces.

A FAREWELL INSPECTION BY THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge at a farewell inspection at Edinburgh, yesterday, emphasized his regrets at leaving the army and the absurdity of the idea that he was opposed to changes. H. R. H. said he could have remained in command longer, but was ready to make way for others.

GENERAL LOW'S ADDRESS.

The *Times*, commenting on General Low's farewell address, says that the nation rejoices in these days of pessimist degeneracy that Englishmen properly led and handled are still capable of feats equal to those of their fathers.

THE BOMB OUTRAGE IN PARIS.

PARIS, SEPT. 26.

The Anarchist, who was caught igniting a bomb on the staircase of Messrs. Rothschilds' bank on the 5th instant, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

THE VALKYRIE III.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 26.

Lord Dunraven's yacht, the Valkyrie III., will remain in America during the winter, and will be prepared to meet the Defender in 1896.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

The death is announced of Mr. Herbert F. Clogstoun, C.I.E., late Member of the Madras Legislative Council.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

The Bombay mails of the 13th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

SUEZ, SEPT. 26.

The s. s. Rome, with the outward mails of the 20th instant, left here at 7 p.m., this evening.

GENERAL LOW'S DESPATCHES.

THE OFFICERS MENTIONED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 27.

As in the former Chitral Despatch, the general particulars of fighting during the campaign have been fully dealt with, and it will only be necessary to make such extracts as deal directly with the additional remarks and recommendations made by General Low.

In this second Despatch, dated 20th August, his Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council desires to express thanks of the Government of India to General Low, Officers Commanding Brigades of the Force under his orders, and to all officers and men engaged in the operations, for their most valuable services. His Excellency notes with much satisfaction the efficient manner in which the onerous duties of the Commissariat and other Departments of the army were carried out, and the duties of the Telegraph and Postal Departments were performed. The transport trains placed at the disposal of the Government of India by the Maharajahs of Gwalior and Jeypore proved of great value, and his Excellency specially notices the excellent work accomplished by General Stedman in establishing the lines of communication, and of the Officers of the Intelligence Branch and Survey Department. His Excellency again deplores the loss of the officers and men who bravely fell in the performance of their duty, and cordially tenders his acknowledgments to all who came forward ready to render service and prove their devotion.

The following officers are mentioned in the Despatches :—Major-General Stedman ; Brigadier-Generals Gatacre, H. Waterfield, and A. Hammond Blood, and other officers mentioned by him in his former despatch, in addition to Lieutenant-Colonels Mathias, Dixon, Marshall, Parsons, Chapter, Battye and Cunningham ; Captains Adams, Campbell, Nugent ; Lieutenants Kerr, Campbell, Harman, Baldwin, and Maxwell ; Surgeon-Lieutenant Sutherland ; Subadar Gurdatt Singh ; Jemadar Khushal Singh ; Major Aylmer, V. C., for distinguished gallantry ; Major Marshall ; Lieutenant-Colonels Craigie and Dyce ; Colonels Murdoch and Leach ; Majors W. Richardson and Field, Paymaster ; Surgeon-Colonel Maunsell ; Majors Ellis, Morro and Dane ; Captains Bythell, Shakespeare, ... O'Leary, and Tanner ; Lieutenants Irvine and R. Low ; Jemadar Nadir Khan ; late Captain Peebles ; Colonel Hamilton, D. S. O., Captain Kemball ; Surgeon-Colonel Thomson ; Majors Barrow and Gwatkin ; Lieutenant-Colonels Shone and Yaldwyn ; Majors Fitzgerald and Dunsterville ; Lieutenant H. Cooke ; Veterinary-Lieutenant-Colonel Poyser ; F. Dempster, Chief Telegraph Officer ; A. Ryan, Chief Postal Officer ; Captain Younghusband ; Lieutenant E. Boddam ; Majors Nesbitt, Grimwood, and Hadow ; Captains Bunbury, Stanton and Turner ; Majors Godfray and Downman ; Captains Hamilton and Batten ; Lieutenant Ricketts ; Lieutenant-Colonel Harley, Major Fraser-Hallet ; Colonel Smyth ; Lieutenant-Colonel Sir C. Leslie ; Captains Herbert and Stockwell ; Lieutenant K. Brooke. Royal Artillery—Lieutenant-Colonel Aitken ; Majors Cunninghame and Shirres ; and Captain Parker. Royal Engineers—Majors Corton and Abbot ; Major Aylmer ; Captains G. Williams and J. Sargeant. Pioneer Battalions—Lieutenant-Colonels Gordon and Wilson. Medical Staff—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels Donovan, O'Connor, and Simmonds ; and Surgeon-Major Coutts. Commissariat Department—Lieutenant-Colonel Radcliffe ; Brevet-Major Bond ; Major Combe ; and Captain Tullock. Chaplains Department—Reverends Bush ; Church of England ; T. Scott, Church of Scotland ; and Van Mansfield, R. C. Chaplain.

ARRANGEMENT.

Sanction has been accorded to the withdrawal from the Tochi Valley of the Field Hospital Corps as soon as the regimental hospitals can be formed. As regards the medical arrangements for Wano, that post is to be formed into a permanent cantonment with a reduced garrison, so that the Field Hospital service is no longer required, and regimental hospitals will be established as soon as practicable. Orders for demobilising No. 16 2nd Field Hospital Corps will therefore issue in due course.

The following arrangements have been sanctioned, namely :—6th Company Bengal Sappers at Chakdara to move to Roorkee by rail from Nowshera, on relief by the 5th Company Madras Sappers ; 37th Dogras to move to Nowshera when Khar can be evacuated ; No. 4 Hazara Mountain Battery and the 30th Punjab Infantry to move to their respective stations, on relief by No. 8 Bengal Mountain Battery, and the 31st Punjab Infantry ; 12th Bengal Infantry to move from Nowshera to Bareilly by rail, on relief by the 37th Dogras.

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 27.

General Low, after rejoining the Oudh Command, proceeds on a month's leave to Simla.

THE POONA HORSE SHOW.

POONA, SEPT. 27.

The Poona Horse Show, fancy classes, which was put off on Wednesday, owing to rain, came off this evening. A large gathering assembled, Lord and Lady Sandhurst being present. The show was much better than last year, comparing the entries and the keen competition. The best animal in the show was Veterinary-Captain Morgan's Whisper. There were no serious accidents beyond Captain Walton coming down heavily over the post and rails, and falling in an ugly manner. In Class 11 Indian horses were constantly ridden, and was won by Colonel Elliott's Thakar, who gained the silver cup presented by Mr. Narayen Dwarkadas ; the second being Major Mercer's Linnet, who won the silver cup presented by Captain Walton. In Class 12, jumping competition for horses and ponies, there was no competition. In Class 13 jumping competition for horses, was won by Mrs. Humfrey's Ferry, who won the silver cup presented by Colonel Elliott ; Doctor Bull's Maid of Honour came second, and won the silver cup presented by Major Owen ; and Captain Walton's Olive came third, and won the silver cup presented by the Fund. Major Mercer's Melton also received a cup for not winning any prize in the show. In Class 14, jumping competition for galloways, was won by Veterinary Lieutenant's Lilley, who won the silver cup presented by Colonel Humfrey ; and Captain Davidson's Stella came second, and won the cup presented by the fund. In Class 15, high jump for horses and ponies, fifteen entered, and was won by Mrs. Humfrey's Ferry, who won the cup presented by Colonel Broadfoot ; and Dr. Bull's Maid of Honour and the Governor's Haidee tied for the second place. In class 16, for children's ponies, was won by Master Jimmy Gray's Sandie, who won the silver mug presented by the Fund ; and Miss Tidy's Whitefoot came second. In Class 17, was for ponies won by Mr. Beatty's Jujube who won the silver cup presented by the Poona District Staff ; and Lieutenant Dowdall's Woodcock came second. For the best animal in the show, for which the Governor has offered a silver cup, was won by Veterinary-Captain Morgan's Whisper, which was admired very much.

THE PRESIDENCY MATCH.

A PARSEE VICTORY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 27.

Before entering into the details of to-day's play it would perhaps be as well to state the position of the game when stumps were drawn on Thursday. Greatly to everybody's surprise the Presidency cut a very poor figure in the first venture; which was indeed a repetition of the collapse of last year at Bombay. A general rot set in. True, the ground was in favour of the bowling, but that in itself cannot account for it. Billimoria's excellent performance with the leather was mainly responsible. His break from "off" was altogether too much for the Presidency batsmen. With one exception, Poore, nobody reached double figures. The Parsee fielding was excellent. The Presidency was successful in discharging the Parsees for a hundred and twelve. Had they themselves only knocked up a hundred as they might well have been expected to do, the game would not have been so one sided. Having got rid of the Parsees after lunch, the Presidency started their second innings, which was not much more successful than the first. Billimoria proved too formidable, and when stumps were drawn, six wickets were down. The Presidency started to-day with the necessity of making twenty-six runs to avert a single innings defeat.

Play was resumed on a damp and treacherous wicket at twelve. Fernyhough, the not-out, and Deas going in to face the bowling of Writer and Billimoria.

Before sixty was up Deas played forward to a ball from the colt and was bowled (59-7-2). This was a bad start for the Presidency. Usborne partnered Deas, but was bowled by Writer, after making a single (60-8-1). Bowen filled the vacancy and started off with two. The ninth wicket fell before 70 went up, Bowen being caught at off by Writer (66 9-3). Sinclair was the last man in, Fernyhough playing confidently. Sinclair was given L-b-w, and the innings closed amidst vociferous cheering from the Parsee on-lookers, for seventy-two, leaving the Parsees winners by an innings and ten runs.

The match clearly proved the superiority of the Parsees, although it must in justice be said that the Presidency were by no means strongly represented. This, however, does not in any way detract from the brilliant achievement of the Zoroastrian cricketers, who have every reason to be proud of the victory they have gained. That this result was brought about is largely due to the wit of Billimoria. Strangely enough, too, there was a good deal of opposition to his selection. Had he not been chosen the Parsees would have probably had their wish out for them. As it turned out, far from regretting they have every reason to be pleased that he was included in the team. In both innings he did the lion's share of the work, especially in the first one. He has still many years of cricket before him, and it would be safe to predict that if he goes on as well as he has begun, he will turn out to be not only the best bowler the Parsees have had, but also one who could compare favourably with some of the best bowlers at home. On paper the Presidency were far from strong, and it would not have been surprising had they been beaten by a few runs or so ; but that they would be so utterly crushed was unexpected. Neither Greig nor Poore could do anything against the bowlers, and when they failed the inability of the other may be pardoned. None of the Parsees excepting Billimoria and Mistri did anything brilliant in the batting line, from which it may be inferred that had the rest been included the match would have been by no means so one-sided an affair as it proved to be. Browne, who did the hat trick, showed much better form than he did at Poona, Sinclair on the contrary failing to come off, but as the saying has it "a puppy dog tail to wag by," Fernyhough was decidedly the first of the Presidency colts, his 6 not out being no mean performance. This is the first time the Parsees have won at Poona.

PRESIDENCY.

1st Innings.			2nd Innings.	
Poore, b Billimoria	11	b Billimoria	14	
Greig, b Billimoria	7	b Billimoria	5	
Browne, b Billimoria	4	b Writer	14	
Carnegy, b Billimoria	3	b Writer	12	
Chestham, c Daruwalla, b Writer	0	b Billimoria	0	
Fernyhough, c and b Billimoria	0	not out	6	
Mead, b Billimoria	0	b Billimoria	0	
Deas, not out	0	b Billimoria	2	
Usborne, run out	0	b Writer	1	
Sinclair, b Billimoria	0	l-b-w b Writer	3	
Bowen, b Billimoria	0	c Bapasola, b Writer	3	
Extras	3	Extras	12	
Total	30	Total	72	

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.	B	R	M	W
Billimoria	59	11	5	8	19	5	38	5
Writer	55	16	4	1	13	8	11	5
Mistri					6	1	11	0

PARSEES.

1st Innings.			
Gagrai, b Browne	6		
Spencer, c Sinclair, b Browne	13		
Mody, b Chestham	3		
Mistry, st Usborne, b Chestham	31		
Machilliwalla, l-b-w, b Browne	0		
Daruwalla, b Browne	0		
Patel, b Poore	7		
Contractor, l-b-w b Chestham	2		
Billimoria, not out	32		
Bapasola, c Poore, b Bowen	1		
Writer, c Poore, b Bowen	2		
Extras	12		
Total	113		

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Sinclair	7	1	18	0
Chestham	18	5	28	3
Bowen	7	5	10	2
Poore	11	3	19	1
Browne	7	2	20	4
Greig	5	4	50	0
Deas	3	3	0	0

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

Lieutenant Pearson, 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, is attached to the Military Accounts Department, Poona, from the 1st October, 1895.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay, has been pleased to make the following appointments :—Surgeon-Colonel Banks to be Principal Medical Officer, Nagpore District, vice Surgeon-Colonel Cook, whose tenure of appointment expired on the 18th September 1895 ; and Surgeon-Captain Whitcombe to the Medical charge, vice Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Barry, retired.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Moore, Army Medical Staff, on return from sick leave, from England, is transferred from the Mhow District to the Sind District.

Surgeon-Major Lane, Army Medical Staff, on arrival from England, is posted to general duty at the Quetta District.

Surgeon-Lieutenant Rivers, on arrival from England, is posted to general duty, Bombay District.

Captain Mitchell, Wing Commander, 21st Bombay Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, 2nd Circle, as a temporary arrangement.

Lieutenant R. St. J. Gillespie, on transfer from the Indian Sub-Marine Mining Company to Military Works Department, Bombay Command, is posted to the Bombay Division, Military Works.

On arrival in India, Lieutenant-Colonel Peacocke is posted to the office of Chief Engineer, Bombay Command, Military Works, at Poona.

Under instructions from the Army Head-quarters in India, it is notified that, on return from Field Service, Lieutenant Weeks, R.E., is posted to the Karachi Section. On relief by Lieutenant Weeks, Lieutenant P. Rundle, R.O., is transferred from Karachi to the Bombay Section.

Captain Dudgeon, 2nd Battalion South Lancashire Regiment, will be attached to a Battery R. H. A., Kirkee, to undergo a course of training.

The undermentioned is reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard :—Captain Horne, R.H.A.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs :—Captain Jacob, Wing Commander, 24th Bombay Infantry, for one year.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave of absence :—Major Hipburne, 36th Field Battery, 7 months, on medical certificate, out of India.

THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 27

It is understood on the best authority that Reuter's intelligence to the effect that Lord Elgin contemplates retiring next spring, is quite unfounded.

THE AFGHAN HEIR-APPARENT.

The latest rumour from Kabul is to the effect that the Amir has betrothed Habibulla, Heir-apparent, to Umra's daughter, and appointed Umra in high Command of the Afghan Army.

DEATH OF MRS. STOKES.

SIMLA, SEPT 27.

Mrs. Stokes, wife of Colonel Stokes, Irish Fusiliers, died, yesterday evening, at the Central Hotel in Simla.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Home Department—Rev. A. Bebsch, Senior Chaplain, has been permitted to retire from service.

Foreign Department—Orderly-Major Colonel Scansmell reverting to the Military Department, the following Officers receive promotion :—Colonel Ludlow ; Captain Garnon ; and Messrs. Austen, Hare, Nicholetts, and Dunlop.

Major Townshend, recently engaged in the Chitral Campaign, has been granted five months leave to England.

FANCIES OF FASHION.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

A new phase in Parisian fashions has been foretold for this season. Hitherto a few set styles have been adopted by every one with more or less regard to fitness. If out of the given five or six modes a becoming one was found, well and good—it was cheerfully chosen. If on the other hand all of the five or six looked intolerable, there was still no escape from wearing one or either of them. Fashion 'She who must be obeyed' regardless of looks, likings, or L. S. D., ordained it so, and women her willing slaves obeyed.

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It seems strange that given certain inalterable facial angles and lines of figure, the idea hitherto should have been to remodel them to force nature to reform herself according to the fickle fancies of fashion, rather than to make the modes suit the requirements of each face and figure. At last, however, the most reasonable and obvious course is to be given a trial. Individual styles are to be permitted, everyone may dress herself in the way that suits her best, and the most fashionable woman will be she who adopts a style that makes her look the most fascinating.

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It is to the 'old masters' of course that the modistes of the New Crase go for models. The number and range of their subjects supply infinite variety of suggestions. In an early Italian Virgin's head-dress, the coif of a Dutch Vrouw or a Reuben's or Joshua Reynold's hat, there is inspiration for the mode artiste. All that is essential is to adapt it to modern materials and find a face to fit it. Then the cultured up to date milliner will say : "My Lady has the figure of a madonna of Carlo Crivelli. She must have a *coiffure* magnificent, sparkling, bejewelled, queenly." Or to another : "The style of Madame recalls a portrait of Rembrandt—a lady with a *guimpe* of spotless cambric and modest frillings at the wrist." It is the mode to set off Madame's demureness and her incomparable eye-lashes.

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If this individualising of dress is needed in Paris, it is doubly necessary with us in England, where the tendency of modern production has been to vulgarize—to turn out costumes by the million, as uncharacteristic of the wearer, as the broad arrow convicts' suit. The English dressmaker, with little or no imagination or invention, seizes on a pattern that fetches her fancy by reason of its easy reproduction, and repeats it stitch for stitch, a band for band, in black, in blue, in fawn, in every stuff, on every figure, for a season, until the whole British nation looks as like as a paper of pins—a huge family dressed for economy by contract.

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The writer of a paper in the *Windsor Magazine* ascribes the ill-success of Englishwomen in dress to the indifference of Englishmen on the subject. She says :—"In a country where men agree in admiring black as the best wear for women, mightily commended the tailor-made gown—which is good only in its proper and limited sphere—and considers mere neatness the *summum bonum*, the social atmosphere is not such as to favour the growth of the highest taste in dress. . . . The consequence is that pretty women in England are mostly as like as two peas. They all arrange their hair, tease out and flatten down their thick fringes in the same way, affect the same "picture" hats—a term responsible for more enormities in the matter of head gear than any other—talk in the same way of the same topics—there is always one uppermost to be unintelligently discussed—and in fact, as a bright French woman remarked : "They all seem to be the daughters of one mother."

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"In France," the writer continues "where, commonplace good looks are rarer, a woman must make the most of herself—of her fine eyes, her white teeth, her abundant hair, her good figure, her pretty hands, or arms, or feet, her grace of movement, the trifles light as air that her English sister, more hilarly endowed, neglects." "*Il faut se faire valoir*," she says, and the result is that by careful dressing, by quickly impressing the fact that though plain on the whole, this, that or the other possessor is beautiful ; she is a personage much more elegant, much more individual than the clear-complexioned, straight-nosed, brown-haired girls who throng the Row in the season. One knows just what to expect from them. They are types, not personalities.

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Here is the difference the writer finds between the attitudes of English and Frenchmen towards their womankind : "As Englishman looks on a woman, notes that she is small, plain-featured and sallow, and turns away. A Frenchman sees that she has fine eyes, quick intelligence, a charming smile, pretty hands, and a gown that suits her to perfection. He concludes that she is worth cultivating. There is more satisfaction in dressing for the man who notes and appreciates trifles, the man on whom a pose, or a glance, a flower or a fold is not thrown away, than for him, to please whom one must resemble as much as possible an angel on a Christmas card."

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There is something in this influence which the writer ascribes to men, but it is not by any means the whole reason for Englishwomen's ill-success in dressing. A serious, sober race, whom a long course of Puritanism has almost robbed of that innocent desire to be admired—to be looked at with pleasure, natural to all human beings, male and female. English women grudge or scruple to give their valuable time to interviews with their maid and their mirror. So when the dress instinct is not innate, no flattery will supply it—when vanity does not exist, men's praise is wasted.

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"The souls of the[ir] unco' quid," says Lady Cook nee Tennesee Claflin in the *Echo*, "are much exercised now because of some recent developments in women's dress. Brain vanity and fondness for change of attire have at all times sorely tried their pious spirits." "Take off that bell rag" was the command of a dissenting minister in Cornwall to a well-dressed young lady friend of Lady Cook's, whose evil wiles she happened casually to enter his chapel offended his sense of fitness—or whatever sense, it could hardly have been modesty, inspired his anger. A similar spirit, according to Lady Cook, animates the reformers in Chicago who are arresting any women who appear in public in knickerbockers. Until the reign of good Queen Anne, Lady Cook points out, that it was usual for women to sit astride on horseback. And this a position that was decent then on a horse, can hardly be indecent now on the little mechanical toy, bone shaker, or hobbey horse which it is the world's pleasure to ride.

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It is somewhat amusing, continues Lady Cook, to hear women who appear at public functions in the most *decolleted* manner—semi-nude arms and shoulders, backs and breasts bare to all beholders—disparaging the modest woman, who only displays to the extent of a few inches the shape of a pair of well-covered legs. If a woman feels that she can cycle with less danger and more ease without a skirt than with one, what moral right has anyone else to interfere so long as she preserves her sex distinction?

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Chapman's Magazine for September contains the 2nd prize Bachelier Syndicate Detective story "In the Twinkling of an Eye" by Professor Brander Mathews, besides its serials and several other complete short stories. Of these "Queen or Slave" by Joseph Strange[1] is most amusing for the preposterous theories on marriage which the author makes his hero propound. "Sir," he says, "any emancipation of women, and any equality between the sexes is impossible because the law of social life in the more civilized centres will shortly come to be based not upon monogamy but upon polygamy. . . . The truth is that monogamy is a very pretty, idyllic, arcadian sort of thing in itself—but the stress of civilization is against it. Thank heaven as an institution it is not quite extinct yet! There are still hundreds of 'cottages near a wood' where Bancis spins (metaphorically of course) and Philemon consents to eat cold mutton twice a week, and all is happiness and virtue ; but as a rule their cottage is nearer to a station than a wood, Philemon has a season ticket and runs up to town four times a week, while Bancis—well, poor Bancis is left in the suburbs with two babies and a piano out of tune.

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"Cold mutton twice a week, two babies and a piano out of tune in the suburbs,"—evidently Joseph Strange has a keen appreciation of the sorrows of gentility. He has a terse way too of putting his case which makes his ridiculous reasoning sound rational. "I say," he goes on, "that while nearly every woman is fit to be a wife and a mother, not one man in five is fit to be her mate. . . . That being so, and only twenty men out of every hundred being fit—I don't say willing—to marry ; how is monogamy to go on? There are not enough men to go round. The minors will have it all their own way, and in time there must come to be polygamy. It is deplorable if you like. It is very hard upon Bancis, but it is inevitable in the immediate future. . . . The problem, remember always, is to make an equitable marriage adjustment between a majority of eligible and delightful women, and a minority of such men as can, by any stretch of charity, be called eligible or delightful ; at least ninety out of a hundred women are eligible and say about twenty-five out of every hundred men."

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This speech made in the Club smoking room was naturally received with much disapproval. "I am sorry to disagree with you gentlemen, but will any of you walk any day up Piccadilly or the Strand and count heads. You will see that on the score of ill-looks, decrepitude, dwarfish stature, or other conspicuous physical defect or incompetency at least 75 per cent. of men must be left out in the cold. . . . Well," in answer to a remonstrance of a small gentleman, "to please you I'll put it at 55 per cent only—that leaves 45 per cent. of possible men to marry 90 per cent. of women. Just two women to one man!" What's your remedy? . . . Just an impartial but unconvinced listener.—Polygamy—legal recognized Polygamy.—The irony of it all was that they found him fun out later on—the defiant champion of womankind—the subdued henpecked husband of one wife—a woman four times too many for him. In this way he experienced legally the joys and sor of polygamy."

THE SPRING RUNNING.

A JUNGLE STORY,

By RUDYARD KIPLING.

PART I.

In the second year after the great fight with Red Dog and the death of Akela Mowgli must have been nearly seventeen years old. He looked older for hard exercise, the best of good eating and baths whenever he felt in the least hot or dusty had given him strength and growth far beyond his age. He could swing by one hand from a top branch for half an hour at a time, when he had occasion to look along the tree-roads. He could stop a young buck in mid-gallop and throw him sideways by the head. He could even jerk over the big blue wild boars that lived in the Marshes to the North. The Jungle-People who used to fear him for his wits feared him now for his mere strength, and when he moved quietly on his own affairs the whisper of his coming cleared the wood paths. And yet the look in his eyes was always gentle. Even when he fought his eyes never blazed as Bagheera's did. They only grew more and more interested and excited, and that was one of the things that Bagheera himself did not understand.

He asked Mowgli about it, and the boy laughed and said, "When I miss the kill I am angry. When I must go empty for two days I am very angry. Do not my eyes talk then?"

"The month is angry" said Bagheera, "but the eyes say nothing. Hunting, eating, or swimming, it is all one—like a stone in wet or dry weather." Mowgli looked at him lazily from under his long eye-lashes, and, as usual, the panther's head dropped; Bagheera knew his master.

They were lying out far up the side of a hill overlooking the Waingunga, and the morning mists lay below them in bands of white and green. As the sun rose they changed into bubbling seas of red gold, burned off and let the low rays strike the dried grass on which Mowgli and Bagheera were resting. It was the end of the cold weather, the leaves and the trees looked worn and faded, and there was a dry ticking rustle when the wind blew. A little leaf tap-tap-tapped furiously against a twig as a single leaf caught in a current will. It roused Bagheera, for he snuffed the morning air with a deep hollow cough, threw himself on his back and struck with his fore paws at the nodding leaf above.

"The year turns," he said. "The Jungle goes forward. The Time of New Talk is near. That leaf knows. It is very good."

"The grass is dry," Mowgli answered, pulling up a tuft. "Even Eye-of-the-Spring (that is a little trumpet-shaped waxy red flower that runs in and out among the grasses)—even Eye-of-the-Spring is shut and . . . . Bagheera, *is* it well for the Black Panther so to lie on his back and beat with his paws in the air as though he were the tree-cat?"

"*Aowh!*" said Bagheera. He seemed to be thinking of other things.

"I say, *is* it well for the Black Panther so to mouth and laugh, and howl and roll. Remember, we be the Masters of the Jungle, thou and I."

"Indeed, yes; I hear, Man-cub." Bagheera rolled over hurriedly, and sat up the dust on his ragged black flanks. (He was just casting his winter coat.) "We be surely the Masters of the Jungle! Who is so strong as Mowgli? Who so wise?" There was a curious drawl in the voice that made Mowgli turn to see whether by any chance that Black Panther were making fun of him, for the Jungle is full of words that sound like one thing, but mean another.

"I said we be beyond question the Masters of the Jungle," Bagheera repeated. "Have I done wrong? I did not think it. Man-cub no longer lay upon the ground. Does he fly, then?"

Mowgli sat with his elbows on his knees looking out across the valley at the daylight. Somewhere down in the woods below a bird was trying over in a husky, reedy voice the first few notes of his spring song. It was no more than a shadow of the full-throated tumbling call he would be crying later, but Bagheera heard it.

"I said the Time of New Talk is near," growled the panther, switching his tail.

"I hear," Mowgli answered. "Bagheera why dost thou shake all over? The sun is warm."

"That is Feraz, the scarlet woodpecker," said Bagheera. "*He* has not forgotten. Now I too must remember my song," and he began purring and crooning to himself, barking back dissatisfied again and again.

"There is no game afoot," said Mowgli, lazily.

"Little Brother, are *both* thine ears stopped? That is no killing-word but my song that I make ready against the need."

"I had forgotten. I shall know when the Time of New Talk is here because then thou and the others all run away and leave me alone." Mowgli spoke rather savagely.

"But, indeed, Little Brother," Bagheera began, "we do not always——"

"I say ye do," said Mowgli, shooting out his forefinger angrily. "Ye *do* run away, and I, who am the Master of the Jungle, must needs walk alone. How was it last season, when I would gather sugar-cane from the fields of a Man-pack? I sent a runner—I sent thee!—to Hathi bidding him to come upon such a night and pluck the sweet grass for me with his trunk."

"He came only two nights later," said Bagheera, cowering a little, "and of that long sweet grass that pleased thee so, he gathered more than any Man-cub could eat in all the nights of the Rains. That was no fault of mine."

"He did not come upon the night when I sent him the word. No, he was trumpeting and running and roaring through the valleys in the moonlight. His trail was like the trail of three elephants, for he would not hide among the trees. He danced in the moonlight before the houses of the Man-pack. I saw him, and yet he would not come to me; and *I* am the Master of the Jungle!"

"It was the time of New Talk," said the panther, always very humble. "Perhaps Little Brother thou didst not that time call him by a master-word? Listen to Feraz!"

Mowgli's bad temper seemed to have boiled itself away. He lay back with his head on his arms, his eyes shut. "I do not know—nor do I care," he said sleepily. "Let us sleep, Bagheera. My stomach is heavy in me. Make me a rest for my head."

The panther lay down again with a sigh, because he could hear Feraz practising and repractising his song against the spring-time of New Talk, as they say.

In an Indian Jungle the seasons slide one into the other almost without division. There seem to be only two—the wet and the dry, but if you look closely below the torrents of rain and the clouds of char and dust you will find all four going round in their regular ring. Spring is the most wonderful, because she has not to cover a clean bare field with new leaves and flowers, but to drive before her and to put away the hanging-on, over-surviving raffle of half-green things which the gentle winter has suffered to live, and to make the partly dressed stale earth feel new and young once more. And this she does so well that there is no Spring in the world like the Jungle Spring.

There is one day when all things are tired, and the very smells as they drift on the heavy air are old and used. One cannot explain this, but it feels so. Then there is another day—to the eye nothing whatever has changed—when all the smells are new and delightful and the whiskers of the Jungle People quiver to their roots, and the winter hair comes away from their sides in long draggled locks. Then, perhaps, a little rain falls, and in the trees and the bushes and the bamboos and the mosses and the juicy-leaved plants take with at noise of growing that you can almost hear, and under this noise runs, day and night, a deep hum. *That* is the noise of the Spring—a vibrating boom which is neither bees nor falling water nor the wind in tree-tops, but the purring of the warm happy world.

Up to this year Mowgli had always delighted in the turn of the seasons. It was he who generally saw the first Eye-of-Spring deep down among the grasses and the first bank of spring clouds which are like nothing else in the Jungle. His voice could be heard in all sorts of wet starlighted blossoming places, helping the big frogs through their choruses or mocking the little upside down owls that hoot through the white nights. Like all his people, spring was the season he chose for his flittings—moving for the mere joy of rushing through the warm air, thirty, forty, or fifty miles between twilight and the morning star, and coming back panting and laughing and wreathed with strange flowers. The Four did not follow him on these wild rangings of the Jungle, but went off to sing songs with other wolves. The Jungle People are very busy in the spring, and Mowgli could hear them grunting and screaming and whistling according to their kind. Their voices are different from their voices at other times of the year, and that is one of the reasons why spring is called the Time of New Talk.

But that spring, as he told Bagheera, his stomach was changed in him. Ever since the bamboo shoots turned spotty-brown he had been looking forward to the morning when the smells should change. But when that morning came, and Mor, the peacock, blazing in bronze and blue and gold, cried it aloud all along the misty woods, and Mowgli opened his mouth to send on the cry, the words choked between his teeth, a feeling came over him that began at his toes, and ended in his hair—a feeling of pure unhappiness, and he looked himself over to be sure that he had not trod on a thorn Mor cried the new smells, the other birds took it over, and from the rocks by the Waingunga he heard Bagheera's hoarse scream—something between the scream of an eagle and the neighing of a horse. There was a yelling and scattering of *bandar-log* in the new-budding branches above, and there stood Mowgli, his chest, filled to answer Mor, sinking in little gasps as the breath was driven out of it by this unhappiness.

He stared all around him, but he could see no more than the mocking *bandar-log* scudding through the trees and Mor, his tail spread in full splendour, dancing on the slopes below.

"The smells have changed," screamed Mor. "Good hunting, Little Brother! Where is thy answer?"

"Little Brother, good hunting!" whistled Chil the Kite and his mate swooping down together. The two baffed under Mowgli's nose so close that a pinch of downy white feathers brushed out.

A light spring rain—elephant-rain they call it—drove across the Jungle in a belt half a mile wide, left the new leaves wet and nodding behind, and died out in a double rainbow and a light roll of thunder. The spring-hum broke out for a minute and was silent, but all the jungle folk seemed to be giving tongue at once. All except Mowgli.

"I have eaten good food," he said to himself "I have drunk good water. Nor does my throat burn and grow small, as it did when I bit the blue-spotted root that Oo the turtle said was clean food. But my stomach is heavy, and I have, for no cause, given very bad talk to Bagheera and others, people of the Jungle and my people. Now, too, I am hot and now I am cold, and now I am neither hot nor cold, but angry with that which I cannot see. Huhn! It is time to make a running! To-night I will cross the ranges; yes, I will make a spring running to the Marshes of the North and back again. I have hunted too easily too long. The Four shall come with me, for they grow as fat as white grubs."

He called, but never one of the Four answered. They were far beyond earshot, singing over the spring songs—the Moon and Sambhur Songs—with the wolves of the Pack, for in the spring time the Jungle people make very little difference between the day and the night. He gave the sharp barking note but his only answer was the mocking *maina* of the little spotted tree-cat winding in and out among the branches for early birds'-nests. At this he shook all over with rage and half drew his knife. Then he became very haughty, though there was no one to see him, and stalked severely down the hillside, chin up and eyebrows down. But never a single one of his people asked him a question, for they were all too busy with their own affairs.

"Yes," said Mowgli to himself, though in his heart he knew that he had no reason. "Let the Red Dhole come from the Dekkan or the Red Flower dance among the bamboos, and all the Jungle runs whining to Mowgli calling him great elephant-names. But now, because Eye-of-the-Spring is red; and Mor, forsooth, must show his naked legs in some spring-dance the Jungle goes mad as Tabaqui. . . . By the Bull that bought me, am I the Master of the Jungle or am I not. Be silent! What do ye here?"

A couple of young wolves of the pack were cantering down a path looking for open ground in which to fight. (You will remember that the law of the jungle forbids fighting where the pack can see.) Their neck-bristles were as stiff as wire, and they bayed, furiously crouching for the first grapple. Mowgli leaped forward, caught one outstretched throat in either hand, expecting to fling the creatures backwards as he had often done in games or Pack hunts. But he had never before interfered with a spring fight. The two leaped forward and dashed him aside to the earth, and without word to waste rolled over and over close locked.

He was on his feet almost before he fell, his knife and his white teeth were bared, and at that minute he would have killed both for no reason but that they were fighting when he wished them to be quiet, and every wolf has full right under the law to fight. He danced round them with lowered shoulders and quivering hand ready to send in a double blow when the first flurry of the scuffle should be over, but while he waited the strength seemed to go out of his body, the knife point lowered, he sheathed the knife and watched.

"I have eaten poison," he said at last. "Since I broke up the council with the Red Flower—since I killed Shere Khan none of the pack could fling me aside. And these be only tail-wolves in the pack, little hunters. My strength is gone from me and presently I shall die. Oh, Mowgli, why dost thou not kill them both?"

The fight went on till one wolf ran away and Mowgli was sat alone on the torn and bloody ground looking now at his knife and now at his legs and arms, while the feeling of unhappiness he had never known before covered him as water covers a log.

He killed early that evening and ate but little, so as to be in good fettle for his spring running, and he eat alone because all the Jungle People were busy singing or fighting. It was a perfect white night, as they call it. All green things seem to have made a month's growth since the morning. The branch that was yellow-leaved the day before dripped sap when Mowgli broke it. The mosses curled deep and warm over his feet, the young grass had no cutting edges, and all the voices of the jungle boomed to the deep humming touched by the full moon—the full moon of New Talk, who splashed her light full on rock and pool, slipped it between trunk and creeper, and sifted it through the million leaves. Unhappy as he was, Mowgli sang aloud with pure delight as he settled into his stride. It was more like flying than anything else, for he had chosen the long downward slope that leads to the northern marshes through the heart of the main jungle, where the springy ground deadened the fall of his feet. A man-taught man would have picked his way with many stumbles through the cheating moonlight, but Mowgli

has complained, the Government contemplate appointing a Commission of Enquiry into the recent outbreak with a view to the adoption of such remedial measures as may be necessary to prevent a recurrence of such troubles in the future?

The Hon. Mr. Bird wood replied: The disturbances at Dhulia still being the subject of judicial investigation Government, can express no opinion on the subject.

THE REVENUE SURVEY.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal asked: As Government expect the entire work of the Revenue Survey to be over in 1897, will they be pleased to mention - (a) the talukas and groups of villages in the districts of the presidency in which field and settlement operations remain to be carried out, and (b) the talukas and groups of villages in which such operations have been finally completed?

The Hon. Mr. Nugent promised to lay the requisite information on the table.

THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad asked:—(a) Have the Government of Bombay taken any steps to give effect to the desire of the Government of India expressed in the following extract from the Government of India Resolution No. 6-377—886 of 17th August, 1889: "His Excellency in Council, therefore, deems it essential that each local Government should accept the responsibility of providing means for training teachers for each grade of schools, primary, middle, and high, as a first charge on the educational grant." (b) When was the Elementary examination for teachers' certificates in Anglo-Vernacular Schools first established in this Presidency? What is the total number of candidates (1) who presented themselves at the said examination from its establishment to now, (2) who passed the examination, (3) and who, subsequent to their passing the examination, are in service in the Educational Department? (c) What are the conditions and subjects of the examination? Is any training or attendance at a school or college for instruction in theory and practice of teaching and school management required before admission to the examination? (d) Are Government aware that the Government of Madras have established a college for the training of teachers for secondary schools? Do Government intend taking a similar step in this Presidency in order to give effect to the view of the Government of India expressed in the Resolution above referred to, that "the Governor-General in Council considers it impossible to secure good instructors without such a process of selection and preparation as normal school training gives, and is unable to regard the adoption of any substitute for such training as an adequate substitute for a good normal school."

R. E. the Governor replied that the subject referred to was under consideration.

THE SALE OF RAW TODDY.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad asked: Will Government be pleased to issue the year licences for the sale of raw toddy in the Khandesh District where the people have been deprived of that nutritious and mild drink since the year 1888?

The Hon. Mr. Nugent said: Government as at present advised are not prepared to issue licenses for the sale of raw toddy in the Khandesh district.

GRAZING FEES.

The Hon. Mr. Dadi Abail Khare asked: Is Government aware of the fact that the rules made by Government some time ago, regarding the grazing fees and free supply of head-loads of fuel and other minor forest products, have been misinterpreted by the District authorities in Belgaum, and that these officers have framed rules which are in fact con rary to the intentions of Government as expressed in those rules?

The Hon. Mr. Nugent said Government were not aware of any such misinterpretation of rules had been made and no complaints had been received.

THE GRIEVANCES OF THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS.

The Hon. Bala Sahab Patwardhan also enquired: Is Government aware that the passengers booked from stations on the Southern Maratha Railway south of Koregon to stations north of the same can be in the afternoon train that leaves Miraj by 3 p.m. are sometimes obliged to remain locked up in the third class compartments for more than five hours? Will Government be pleased to take such steps as may effectually serve to remove this and similar inconveniences to the passengers on the Southern Maratha Railway Line?

The Hon. Mr. Nugent said a report on the subject has been called for, and the result would be communicated to the Council.

PLAYING MUSIC BEFORE PLACES OF WORSHIP.

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta asked:—Will Government be pleased to consider the advisability of framing general rules applicable to the whole Presidency for regulating the playing of music in processions when passing places of public worship and of appointing a mixed representative Commission for the purpose of preparing them?

The Hon. Mr. Birdwood said that under existing law Government are advised they have no power to frame general rule applicable to the whole Presidency.

At present we by careful enquiry seek to ascertain local customs. These customs vary so much that it would appear to be impossible to pass a set of rules regarding the playing of music that could be applied generally. At the same time the question is still being carefully considered by Government.

The suggestion of a mixed commission is not new.

THE SATARA INAMDARS.

The Hon. Mehta Vasanji Chintamanrao Rachunath alias Bala Saheb Patwardhan asked: Has the attention of Government been drawn to the fact that such is the existing friction between the Inamdars of the Satara district in the matter of holding either first or second class powers? Will Government be pleased to remove the cause of this friction by giving such orders as may be necessary?

The Hon. Mr. Nugent replied that no complaints had been made to him by Inamdars of Satara regarding matters of a like nature.

POVERTY IN THE BELGAUM DISTRICT.

The Hon. Mr. Lakhan Ganda Basargekhin enquired: Do Government know that there is a widely prevalent belief in the District of Belgaum that robberies are committed solely by Beradis in that District owing to extreme poverty and want of the means of livelihood, and, under the circumstances, do not Government think that the opening of some relief works such as roads, tanks and the like for employing such of the Beradis as will go in search of labour is to a large extent and effectually necessary to travellers?

The Hon. Mr. Birdwood replied: Government are not aware that there is such a wide prevalent belief in Belgaum district as indicated in the Member's questions nor are Government prepared to admit that there are no honest means of livelihood within reach of beradis. Opening relief works would in any case be only a temporary remedy.

ADMINISTRATION OF STATE FORESTS.

The Hon. Mr. Khare asked:—(1) Have Government received the reports from the Commissioner, Colleges and Conservators, which were called for in connection with the question of modifications to be effected in the administration of the State Forests, consequent on the orders contained in the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 22, (F.), dated 19th October, 1894? (b) Have any rules been framed in pursuance of that Resolution?

The Hon. Mr. Nugent said that reports had not been received. No rules had been framed in pursuance of that resolution, and it is not present.

The Hon. Mr. Birdwood added that matter referred to them being subjected in correspondence between Bombay Government and Government of India, in due course the opinion of Judicial officers in this Presidency will have been obtained, it would not, however, be in accordance with general practice of Government to publish either the correspondence or opinions received.

INDUSTRIAL SURVEY.

The Honourable Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak asked: Was it the intention of Government to carry out a Report of the Industrial Survey of the Kolhapur State as only published, and will Government be pleased to make any arrangements according to the power in force, for undertaking a similar survey of districts under the charge?

The Hon. Mr. Birdwood said that the matter is under consideration. No final decision has arrived at.

ENHANCEMENT OF IRRIGATION RATES.

The Hon. Mr. Tilak enquired: Is it a fact that within the last twenty years the water-rates of the Nira canal-work in the Khodal Dharana on the River Nira in the Deccan, the rice have risen from Rs. 8 to Rs. 25 per acre? Will Government be pleased to lay on the table information regarding the receipts and disbursements of the revenue realised from the same within the last twenty years?

H. E. the Governor said the rate for the irrigation of the Krishna Canal was Rs. 10 per acre twenty years ago, and has been increased from time to time to Rs. 25 per acre. Information in regard to revenue charges in the Krishna canal for the past twenty years will be laid on the table as soon as the required statistics can be prepared.

THE TRIAL OF WATANDARS.

The Hon. Mr. Tilak asked: Is the attention of Government directed to the fact that in a recent reference by the Satara Sessions Judge the High Court in "Imperatrix vs. Hari Gopal" has pointed out the desirability of Magistrates not trying Watandars summarily? Does Government propose to draw the attention of the Magistracy to this important point of procedure?

The Hon. Mr. Birdwood said the attention of Government has not been directed to the ruling in question. The High Court will, no doubt, take the necessary action.

CIVIL COURTS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill No. II of 1895, a Bill to amend the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869 was received. It has already been published in these columns.

The Hon. Mr. Birdwood moved that the Bill to Amend the Bombay Civil Courts Act be read a second time and carried. The Council then proceeded to consider the Bill in detail, sections being put to the Council. The Hon. Mr. Birdwood proposed two or three verbal Amendments. Coming to the preamble, he said that amendments of sections 22 and 22 (a) would not materially affect the decisions come to by the Select Committee.

H. E. the Governor proposed to the Council that with the amendments made the Bill be read a third time and carried.

The Council then adjourned.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thames, Capt. A. Symons will sail to-day, for London, Brindisi, and Aden, with the English mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Boyes, Mr
Hewetson, Mr Gee
Hill, Mr C P
Malhautras, Dewan
Meade, Mr
Moores, LtC F
MacFarlane, Mr G F
Kelly, Commander R.N
Parshad, Mr Boni
Singh, Mr Bhanwant
Steele, Mr
Worsley, Capt G S

FOR BRINDISI.

Allison, Col W
Bennett, Mr Bennett
Cole, Mr W H
Cambridge, Mr Pickard
Campbell, Lt W
Henderson, Lt V C
Hasselmann, Mr
Jacot, Mr Stephen, C S
Lewis, Mr H M
McDonald, Mr W R

FOR VENICE.

Fleming, Mr W N
Kennedy, Mr C J M
Moores, LtC F
Woolland, Lady
Miers, Mrs and infant

FOR GIBRALTAR.

Ayalla, Lt A D, Mrs and 8 children
Ayalla, Mrs M and 2 children

FOR ADEN.

Cowasjee Dinshaw, Mr and children
Dorabshaw Pestonjee Dinshaw
Mrs, C I E and child
Sorabjee Cawasjee Dinshaw.

The following passengers are engaged:—

Per s.s. Coromandel, Capt. W. L. Brown, 5th October, 1895.—

FOR LONDON: Mrs Watts, 2 children and infant, Miss M S Lawrie, Mrs A R Wilson, Miss Glendinning, Major and Mrs A C Bunny, Mrs Sidney Smith and child, Mrs Leveson Gower and infant, Mr Melvor, Mrs King Hall and child, Lieut Barrett, Major and Mrs C Pulley and child, and Miss Goldwin.

FOR BRINDISI: Col Hamilton.

Per s.s. Sutlej, , 26th October, 1895.

FOR LONDON: Capt Stapleton.

Per s.s. Ulsdeenis, Capt. W. B. Andrews, 2nd November, 1895.

FOR MARSEILLES: Mrs Rees and child, Miss FitzGibbon, Capt C Mitchell Innes, Mr and Mrs Mackinnon and two children, Rev R B Hyde, Capt O C Anderson, Conur G E Holland, Mr H Laski, Miss J Rose, Miss J Ferguson, Mr William Bell, Surg-Capt and Mrs A J Marshall, Dr E M Nicoll, Mr C B Lynch, Mr and Mrs Calvert, and Mr C Richardson.

Per s.s. Clyde, Captain H. T. Weighell, 9th November 1895.

FOR LONDON: Mrs Molder, child and infant, and Mr F Morrison.

Per s.s. Carthage, 30th November 1895.—

FOR LONDON: Mrs R E S Stuart, Dr and Mrs Salton, Miss Long, Mr E W Cautyn, and Miss Baker.

THE PERSIAN PASSION PLAY.

A YOUNG English lady living at Teheran writes an interesting letter, from which we take the following paragraphs:—

The two months of mourning observed by the Persians commenced this year on June 24. During these months there is performed at private houses a kind of Passion Play, which usually lasts 10 days, and devoted to some episode in the lives of the martyrs Ali, Hassan, and Hussein.

The stage is erected in the court-yard of a large private house, and consists of a platform running the whole length of one side, with a wide passage along which the actors pass between the acts of the play, to the various processions of camels richly decked with scarlet trimmings on their necks, horses and asses, and military bands. Thanks to so many Russian and German bandmasters the Persians now have military bands which play European tunes remarkably well; but their success has well-nigh killed the native music, which, with its plaintiveness, and strange instruments, is very interesting.

We have had a curious experience, both in Egypt and here, of the fact that our music can be easily learned by Orientals. In Cairo we have seen pilgrims returning from Mecca to the tunes of "Bonnie Dundee" and "When Johnnie Comes Marching Home"; whilst here it is hard to keep one's countenance when, after a solemn procession has been passing, the band marches round playing "I am so sadly clever."

An interesting sensation one has at the principality in which the play is acted. Pegs are laid in which a strong rope is screwed together like a fishing rod before the spectators, and this year a certain prince, who lives next door to us, asked for the loan of my small brother's donkey. As I represented it to my small brother's guardian, to expend such a treasure to the great indignation of that young gentleman, who, in the midst of a tragic scene in the theatre, shouted out, "Addie, look at my bed!" A top hat is a sufficient indication that an actor represents a European, and in order to be quite a Persian lady an actor has only to wear a European lady's hat, back to front perchance.

Scenery, of course, there is none, and as the women are not allowed to play, their parts are taken by boys or young men. The actors sing a sort of recitative, and some have beautiful voices. The effect on the audience is very great, and the wailing and weeping is loud and prolonged. Here is the story of a play I saw.

SCENE I.

Solomon (King Solomon plays a great part in Persian tales) appears to a Persian prince, and, addressing his Vizier, tells of the arrival of Hussein, son of Ali, at Karbela, where the armies of Koofa and Damascus have hemmed him in by order of Obeidullah-bin-Zeid. The Prince proposes to help Hussein, and on his journey meets a number of women, whom he asks who they are and whither they are going. They answer that they are going to Kerbela to help the daughters of Ali, who are friendless and in misery.

SCENE II.

The son of Hussein, Imam Zein-el-Abedin, and the daughters of Ali ride in, seated on camels, and bound with ropes, and Omer-ed-Lad, the commander of the victorious army, orders his people to behead them in the presence of their mothers and relatives.

SCENE III.

A Christian lady with her retinue passes the place of martyrdom on her way to a monastery. The party dismounts to rest, and the tents are ordered to be pitched. Blood gushes from the ground as the stakes are driven in, and the lady is told of the people who have been beheaded and buried there. She and her attendants retire, and go their way.

SCENE IV.

Sarshan and Jamal, camel drivers, come in search of plunder to the place of martyrdom. Sarshan sees a valuable ring on Hussein's hand, but cannot get it off the finger. He seizes a broken sword to cut the finger off, when a loud voice is heard from heaven, saying, "Allah Akbar" (God is great).

SCENE V.

Prince Soliman (Solomon), after several days' journey, sees two Arabs riding on camels in a desolate place. They say they come from Kerbela, saw Hussein slain, beheaded, and his family carried as prisoners to Damascus.

SCENE VI.

The abbot of the monastery on the road to Damascus sees in a vision the Messiah, who tells him of the sad coach of the captives with the heads of the martyrs, and foretells his conversion to Islamism, to the great surprise of the priest. In the morning the Damascus army approaches, but hearing that Prince Soliman is pursuing them, the heads of the martyrs are given to the priest, who receives them with reverence and promises fidelity to the captives. The priest is reminded of his dream the night before, and immediately embraces the religion of Islam.

And before this triumph of the Crescent over the Cross, represented by the man in the top hat, we bow our diminished heads, and withdraw.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 27.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

SUEZ, BRITISH.—Via Emeran, perfect Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

GERMANY OR EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Odessa, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

ARABIA.—Via Bresl, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Suez.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Brass, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, interrupted. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon st. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Aden-Zanzibar interrupted.

Line from Zanzibar to mainland.

Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted. Telegrams for Senegal and Canaries can be sent Via Lisbon St. Vincent pigeons and mails for Teneriffe leave Cadiz 3rd, 13th and 28th each month.

FRENCHMEN, who, as is well known, are particularly fond of soup, are dismayed to find a popular writer, M. Furetieres, declaring that that food or beverage is the cause of all the ills that dyspeptic nature is heir to. According to him, the practice of beginning dinner with soup causes a distention of the stomach that is fatal to the process of digesting the solids which follow. Moreover, as if this were not bad enough, the slanderer declares that there is little or no nourishment in it, and that as it is usually eaten very hot, it injures the enamel of the teeth.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

SUPPLIES for one month have in the first instance been sanctioned for the troops and followers to be stationed at the Malakhand and Chakdarah on the withdrawal of the Chitral Relief Force. Thereafter the supplies will be replenished weekly.

A RIOT has taken place at the village of Shadival in the district of Lahore, between two parties of Jats over their respective rights to canal water. One person was killed and several wounded. The case is to be brought before Lala Jugal Kishore, Extra Assistant Commissioner.

AT the Quetta race meet on Tuesday Captain Young was thrown while riding Bernardine in the Pony Chase and sustained severe injuries.

IT has been decided not to proceed with the Bill which was under preparation for making the Uniforms Act of 1894 or its provisions effective in India.

THE butting of the troops to be stationed in the Tochi Valley will now be proceeded with, in order that the men may be prepared for the winter season.

COLONEL DEANE, Director of Army Remounts, who is now inspecting the mules of mountain batteries employed during the late campaign, will further inspect those in the various mountain batteries in Upper India.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN F. E. SWINTON, Indian Medical Service, has been appointed Personal Assistant to the Principal Medical Officer, Bombay Command, with effect from 26th October, on which date Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Hay will complete his tenure of office.

A SAD tragedy is reported from a small hamlet near Jacobabad. A Baluchi who suspected his wife of unfaithfulness, in a fit of jealousy killed her with a sword while asleep at night. Her dying screams aroused another woman living alongside, who came to the rescue and in her turn was cut down mortally wounded. Three men of the hamlet then ran to the spot and were similarly cut down by the murderer, who then, taking advantage of the darkness of the night, made good his escape. The police of Jacobabad have been sent out to arrest the murderer, but have not yet been able to trace him.

THE "Hathiya," on the period when the rains usually cease and the "clearing showers" may be expected according to the native calendar be expected, begins this year on September 26th and ends on October 9th. The Hindu year is divided into 27 periods known as "Nakshatra" or "Nabat" Ardna. The 27 of these divisions occurs at the beginning of the rainy season, and "Hasta," the 13th, towards the end of the rains. From its chance resemblance to the word "Hasti" (an elephant), "Hasta" has been converted into "Hathia" by the common people.

THE new bridge at Amira Kadal in Srinagar is making very slow progress. The wooden girders, however, are now being put on after waiting for over nine months for them. Considering the amount of work done each day, it is feared the bridge will not be completed this year, or if it will, it will be at a time when all visitors will have left the valley.

WE hear that a well-known Peshawar contractor, who did excellent service in providing transport during the Chitral Relief Force Expedition, is to be recommended for the distinction of Rai Bahadur.

IN the course of Lord George Hamilton's Budget speech he paid a noble compliment to Sir John Strachey as a member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India, who had retired since the delivery of last year's speech. "I doubt," said Lord George, "whether there is any man, however distinguished, who has been out to India who has done more to develope the material condition of India than Sir John Strachey. Since then preparation has been going steadily forward, and, as it has been said, a practical beginning is to be made this week.

By the new arrangement a passenger will not have to pick out the name of a station he has arrived at from a bewildering expanse of advertisements on the station walls. The name will be clearly displayed inside the carriage in which he is riding. If it is a first-class carriage it will appear just over his head between the two lamps. In a second or third class, it will be shown on the top of the partition dividing two compartments. In either case the name will invariably appear in the same position, and always in white letters on a black ground. Travellers on the City and Southwards electric line are familiar with something of the same kind, and have fully recognised the convenience of it. On that line the thing has been done in a very simple and primitive form. The name is shown in a slit in the carriage door, and the necessary changes are effected by the guard on leaving each station, or should be effected. The system adopted by the District Railway is much more elaborate, and is entirely automatic. The name tablets will require no attention at all, and the changes will be made by the progress of the train itself. It is an exceedingly clever and ingenious contrivance, and though as compared with the City and Southwark method it may be said to be elaborate, it is nevertheless so simple as a piece of mechanism and the chances of failure are so small that they may practically be entirely discounted. Simple though it is, it is not easy to make it intelligible without illustration. The name tablets revolve about an axis in the roof of the carriage, and are shown to the passenger by the movement of a lever. This lever is suspended vertically from a sleeve on one of the axles of the coach, and the mode of operating it is simplicity itself. The train, we will suppose, has arrived at Bickfriars, and is going on to the Temple. "Bickfriars" is shown in every compartment. Directly the train starts, the lever hanging vertically and loosely, and kept in position by springs, scrapes over a "cam"—a sort of little wooden bill between the rails. This forces the lever out of the perpendicular, and drops the next tablet, "Temple." The instant the lever has passed the highest point in the cam, the springs force it back into its vertical position, ready for the next cam just beyond the Temple station, where the lever will be again deflected from the perpendicular, and "Charing Cross" will be shown throughout the train. It will be seen that each coach is perfectly automatic and self-contained. It has, that is to say, no connection whatever in this matter with the coach before or behind it. There is therefore no coupling up of mechanism. Every vehicle, as it runs over the cam, alters its own indicators. When it has run to the end of its journey it passes back over the successive cams, and the process is simply reversed. An apparent difficulty is presented in the various branches of the system. The same coaches may not always run over the same branch. A train arriving at Gunnersbury Junction, for instance, may branch off either towards Richmond or towards Ealing, and it looks as though the indicators would go hopelessly wrong if one route was substituted for the other. Nothing of the kind happens, however. The names for the two routes are merely sandwiched together, and where necessary the cams are multiplied, one following close upon the other. Thus, if a train momentarily exhibits a name not on the route it is running over, a second cam instantly drops another name over it, and if necessary another and another. The tablets, of course, are arranged in a regular and unvarying sequence, and they can be displayed only in that sequence. If that sequence does not correspond with the successive stations, the cams are so arranged as to keep on working the levers till they do correspond. For instance, suppose a train is going from Earl's Court to Ealing Broadway. The indicator will successively display Earl's Court, West Kensington, West Brompton, Hammersmith, Walham Green, Ravenscourt Park, Parsons Green, Fulham, Sands End, Gunnersbury, New Gardens, Richmond, Putney Bridge, Acton Green, East Putney, Mill Hill Park, Southfields, Ealing Common, Wimbledon Park and Ealing Broadway. Some of these stations, of course, are not on this route, and they will therefore, by means of the necessary cams, be rapidly passed over, just as one would turn over the leaves of a book till he comes to the right page. At each of these will be five cams in London and five names will be shown in rapid succession till the right one is reached. To an uninitiated passenger, this would look uncommonly like the work of human intelligence. But the necessary cams are all in position, and when all the coaches have been fitted with the simple mechanism to be operated by them, no attention whatever will be required. Any train may run over any part of the Company's system—backwards or forwards, and the indicators will infallibly show what station they are approaching. In the case of a train going over another company's line, the absence of cams will, of course, suspend the operation of the indicators, and the train will go back on to its own system, when it will automatically resume business. At one point the District Railway trains run on to the North London line, and for a short distance run over the Brighton line into New Cross, and the Brighton directors have raised objection to the display of the indicator tablets. The accomodating mechanism has promptly undertaken to comply with the objection, and the trains on approaching New Cross will take care to show on the tablets a blank space.

This objection of the Brighton people probably has reference to their ensements with advertisement contractors, and this suggests a mention of the system upon which the thing is to be worked financially. It is all to be done by advertisements, and this is the one point of criticism that seems to be possible in connection with the scheme. The cams are provided in a setting of about 58 square inches of advertisement, which are expected to pay the cost of the entire thing and afford a handsome profit. Foreigners and inexperienced travellers may therefore still experience some little difficulty in disentangling the name from its surrounding of patent pills and infant feeding bottles. When once the name is recognised, however, there will be an end of the difficulty. And as it has been said, it will always appear in just the same place, and always in white letters on a black ground. The advertisements are not a serious objection, though no doubt it would have been better if they could have been dispensed with. We are informed that the total cost of fitting up each coach is about 50l., and there are running over the District system forty-two trains, each of nine carriages. The outlay, therefore, should come to somewhere under 20,000l., and upon this it is confidently anticipated that the advertisements will afford a good return. The fact that the system seems likely to be more than self supporting, affords good reason to anticipate its speedy adoption by other lines as soon as the District has been got well to work with it. One train of nine carriages is all ready for starting this week, and others will be set going as fast as they can be completed—probably at intervals of three weeks or a month—till the whole of the Company's rolling stock is fitted.

A STRANGE STORY FROM PERSIA.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Westminster Gazette* a Ispahan, has told recently a story of missionary intolerance in Persia which, if true, goes a long way to bear out the assertion of those who argue that the missionaries themselves were by no means blameless for the recent massacre in China. Close by Ispahan is a town called Julfa, and the head of the English mission there is a Mr. Tisdall. Mr. Tisdall some time since took home as his bride a young woman, the wife of a peasant, who, he said, had become a convert to the Christian faith. Her relatives, finding where she was, asked that she should be given up, but this the missionary refused to do, with the result that an angry demonstration of hostile feeling was stirred up. A large crowd of Mahomedans gathered round the mission house, and it was only by the interference of the Governor, the Shah's son, who heard of the disturbance, that violence was not resorted to. The Prince requested the missionary to give up the woman, but he persisted in his famous line of conduct and refused. The Prince thereupon sent for Mr. Agancor, the British Agent there, Mr. Preece, the British Consul being unfortunately absent. The two consuls together, with the sons of Mr. Tisdall, accompanied by Agha Bashi, one of the Prince's secretaries, again went to the missionary's house, and asked him to give up the woman. As he refused again, Mr. Agancor took the responsibility of ordering her to be removed and given up to her friends, which was done. But for the British Agent's prompt action no one knows what might have happened in the exasperated state of townspeople. Recently, added the correspondent, a day has passed since without a murder being committed, and the large English element engaged in business in that part of Persia have had to live under considerable difficulties. Only a few months after the incident referred to the British consul, Basham Peg, was attacked near Moorshakhur, and the mail bags with their contents stolen.

CYCLISTS will be treated with an attention at the Berlin Exhibition next year they have never met with before at similar undertakings. At every gate of the exhibition sheds will be provided where they can store their cycles while they visit the grounds. Citizens and others not possessed of wheels will be conveyed to the Exhibition by means of three new electrical railways from the centre of the city. The privilege of using both the overground and underground cable systems for the new lines has been granted to the Berlin Street Railway Company, and to Messrs. Siemens and Halske, the contractors.

AT Chiaramonte Gulfi, in Sicily, a shepherd of the name of Biggio Sebastiano is living in trouble to the authorities by trying to consult a set, both religious and political, among the ignorant people around him. This man, who has recently had his head shaved in the prevailing fashion, and wears a long beard, has proclaimed himself the Messiah and has collected a number of followers. He is said that they do not care, and only laugh at the intended punishment.

WHAT IS THE NEXT STATION?

DISTRICT RAILWAY REFORM.

THE difficulty experienced by all railway travellers in making out the names of stations, writes a London paper, has long added appreciably to the embarrassments of railway travelling, and on some lines has become really very discreditable to the management. We are about to have a thorough reform on one company's lines, and it seems pretty safe to predict that it will be so thorough and successful that other lines will speedily be compelled to follow. This week the District Railway begins this long-needed reformation, and it will be rapidly extended all over their system. Experimentally it was begun some eighteen or twenty months ago on their line between Mill Hill Park and Hounslow Barracks, and it speedily proved so entirely successful that twelve months ago it was determined to adopt the new system permanently, and contracts were signed for effecting the improvements. Since then preparation has been going steadily forward, and, as it has been said, a practical beginning is to be made this week.

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LONDON BIRDS AND BEASTS.

SOME years ago a child who had been playing alone in a smoke-blackened garden on the edge of a busy manufacturing town in the north country came running into the house in great excitement. "Oh, mother," she exclaimed, "what do you think? I almost saw a bird!" It is possible that there are Londoners whose ornithological observations have not gone even so far as that; who do not notice even the dingy sparrows that fight for their living under the very feet of the horses, and who never see a wild bird from one year's end to another. Yet there are many birds even in London, as more than one book which has appeared of recent years sufficiently testifies. And Londoners who have found time to read what has been written may well have been astonished at the number of species which are to be seen, or which have been more or less frequently observed within the bounds of the metropolis. Thanks to the growing interest in natural history, the number of London birds seems rather to increase than to diminish, though things are very different now from what they were in those far-off days when kites were common scavengers in the public streets. And there are some species, as Mr. Tristram-Valentine remarks, which seem "to have left town during even the last ten years, never, we fear, to return." Mr. Tristram-Valentine's volume does not profess to give by any means a complete account of the bird life of our parks and squares and gardens. And the larger part of it is devoted to descriptions of animals which now are hardly to be spoken of as "wild" at all—confessions against their will, spending their lives in hopeless if comfortable captivity in the Zoological Gardens in Regent's Park. And these sketches of apes and lemurs, of lower birds and ostriches, of tarantulas, crocodiles, and chameleons, are likely to prove very useful to visitors who wish to know something of the manners and customs of the tenants of the Society's cages. From a purely point of view, the most interesting animal in that collection is perhaps the "young English wild bull, presented to the Society by Lord Ferrers from his famous herd at Chartley in Staffordshire." It is strange to think that such animals as this are still to be reckoned among British wild beasts. Whether the wild white cattle which still survive in a few carefully guarded parks in England and Scotland are the result of typical stock or not is, perhaps, open to question. But they are at least a very ancient race; and it is the opinion of many naturalists that they are the undoubted descendants of the wild oxen of the old British forests, whose effigies we see on the gold coins of Cunobeline. When Mr. Harding wrote his account of British wild cattle, fifteen years ago, there were still six distinct herds surviving. One of these, that formerly at Lyme Park, has been extinct for some years, though two works on natural history published during the present year speak of them as if they still existed.

One of the most entertaining chapters is that on lemurs, by which "nearly one half of the wall cases in the Monkey House are occupied." These strange animals are, for the most part, nocturnal in their habits, and it was for this reason that the name lemur, which means a ghost, was bestowed on the species by Linnæus. Yet their habits seem to alter somewhat in captivity, for "on a hot summer day they will sit in the sun, spreading out their arms and hands to receive the heat." To lovers of pet lemurs must always be of interest, as no other animals combine so many attractive qualities. . . . They have all the amusing ways of the smaller monkeys, without their treachery and cunning, and, though they can bite shrewdly on occasion, they are, especially if they have been captured young, usually gentle in their manners and capable of great affection; in fact, to quote an old author, they "are very sociable, gentle, harmless creatures." Their activity is most extraordinary, and they delight in taking long flying leaps, pitching with the utmost lightness, and never by any chance missing their hold; in this way they will, for example, leap from the top of an open door, and from that on to a distant chair." To emulate the insect House is one of the most fascinating parts of the Gardens, and Mr. Tristram-Valentine gives some very interesting details of the curious creatures which in their form and colouring are such marvellous imitations of leaves and sticks. Persons who see for the first time a dead specimen of a leaf insect are often tempted to think that it must be artificial, and that so strange an object can never have been alive at all. But remarkable as is the dead and dried specimen, the living insect is far more wonderful. To begin with, the body, "which is flat, thin, and much dilated, exactly resembles a leaf. The legs . . . have broad membranous append

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Brodie & Co.'s & The Camuslynie Whiskie".

C. P. & Co.'s Clarets, Burgundies, and every other Wine of Good Quality.

AMOROSO SHERRY BOMBAY. PALL MALL WHISKY

EDWARDS'

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WORLD-RENOWNED HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.

Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Dandruff, etc., also for Itching, Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for [illegible] and rendering the Hands beautifully Soft. For removing Stains, Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any mettalic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. per Bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF INFANTS

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MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS.

THE PICKWICK THE OWL THE WAVERLEY

"The WAVERLEY PEN is a Treasure."—*Standard.*

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DIABETES

FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT. WHISKY.

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.

HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.

Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,

GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.,

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats, Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon, & Cheese

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LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

55 YEARS OF SUCCESS. GREAT PRIZE International Exhibition, Lyons, 1894. ALCOOL DE MENTHE 58 AWARDS. 2 GOLD MEDALS, International Exhibition, Antwerp, 1894.

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VERY SUPERIOR TO ALL SIMILAR PRODUCTS AND THE ONLY TRUE ONE.

INFALLIBLE AGAINST INDIGESTION, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, NERVOUS FITS, HEAD-ACHES, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERINE.

A few drops in a glass of sugared water make a delicious and hygienical beverage, instantaneously soothing the thirst and purifying the water.

IT IS AT THE SAME TIME EXCELLENT FOR THE TEETH, THE MOUTH, AND ALL TOILETTE PURPOSES.

IT IS A CAPITAL PREVENTATIVE AGAINST CHOLERA AND SEA SICKNESS.

Manufactured in LYONS. House in PARIS, 41 RUE RICHER.

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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Estd. 1829.

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — Has maintained its reputation for over **Sixty Years** as the most **reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.**

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

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"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

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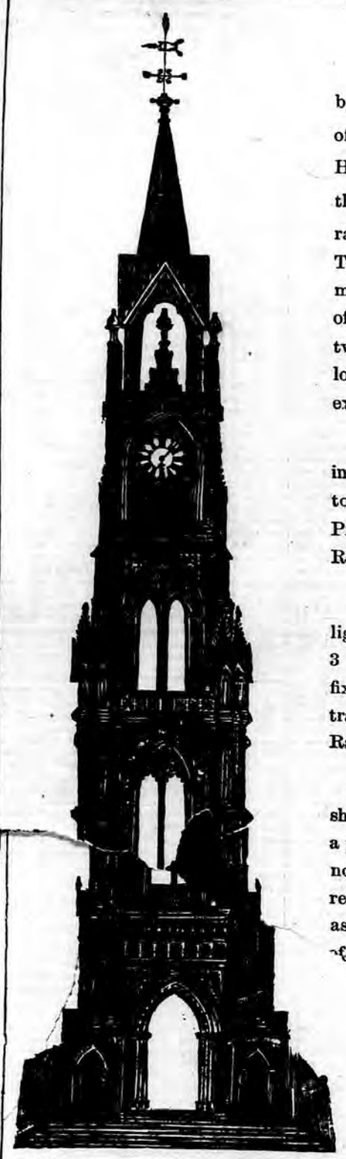
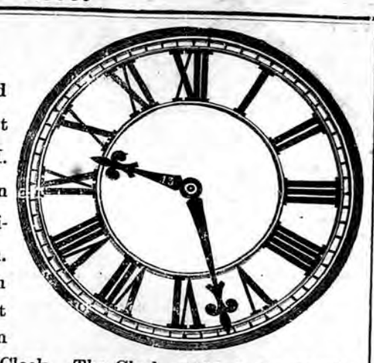
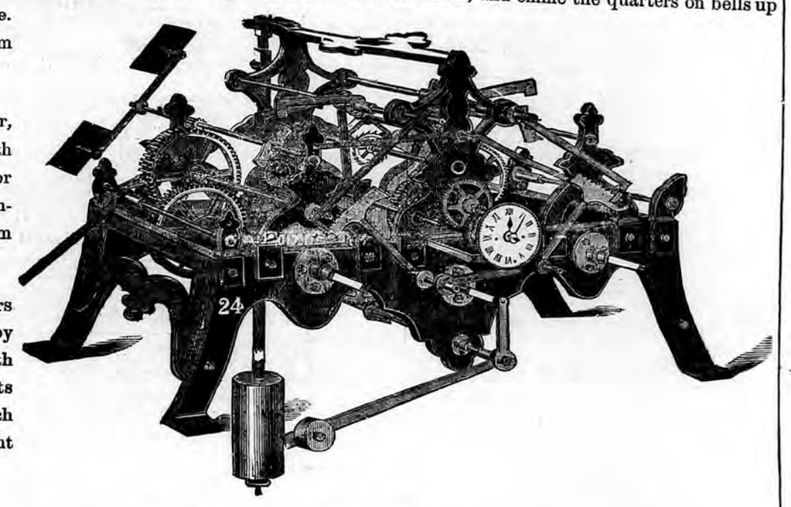


TOWER AND TURRET CLOCKS.



The Illustration illustrates the handsome CLOCK TOWER, erected by the joint subscriptions of the Hindus and Mahomedans of the district of Aligarh, and has been named after the local Collector, Mr. J. H. Harrison, I.C.S. The Tower is a lofty and extremely handsome building in the Gothic Style, built in the main of brick, but with facings of admirably carved stone. The Clock has four opal dials of 6 feet diameter each. There is a dead heat escapement, and all the wheels are of best gun metal. The four sets of gilt hands are balanced inside. The weight of the bells is 9 cwts. 3 qrs. 9 lbs., and the Clock chimes the quarters on two bells, and strikes the hours on a third bell. It is an eight-day Clock. The Clock, which is the gift of a local native magnate, was set up and supplied by ourselves. We have now on hand, for immediate supply, an exactly similar Clock. Every part of which has been manufactured in England. The price is Rs 5,500.

We manufacture Tower Clocks up to any size desired, with one, two or four dials from 3 feet to 20 feet in diameter, which can be illuminated, if required, and made to strike the hours, and chime the quarters on bells up to any weight and calibre. Prices ranging from Rs. 750 to Rs. 10,000.



We also make smaller, lighter, silent Clocks, with 3 feet dial, suitable for fixing over stables or entrance gateways from Rs. 450 to Rs. 750.

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OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

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IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

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JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

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INSTANTLY TOUCHES THE SPOT

Afflicted with Neuralgia, Lumbago, Paralysis, Convulsions, Bruises, Strained Muscles, Pains in Joints, Aches and Sprains, Eczema, Burns, Toothache, Faceache, Boils, Ulcers, Mosquito Bites, Scorpion Stings, and all kindred ills and complaints.

Only quite recently has this marvellous remedy been before the public. During this short time the marvellous cures that have been effected, and the shoals of important testimonials that have been received, have been absolutely unprecedented in the history of the world. Homocea forms a medicine chest in itself, and is absolutely invaluable in every household.

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NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
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Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.

HADDINGTON, Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

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"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and it appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.

Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."

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BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS.

FOR GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, NEURALGIA.

They claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic Medicines.

They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure without the slightest inconvenience, and it is a peculiar property that the first dose completely arrests the frequent incidency of these diseases to attack some other part, and at the same time their action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate persons.

Manufactured in England by Francis & Co., 108, Strand, London, and sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per box, or obtainable through any Chemist or Store in India; or from the Agents, Bathgate & Co., Chemists, Calcutta.

NOT "MADE IN GERMANY"

ATKINSON'S

THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.

EAU DE COLOGNE.

More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much More Refreshing than the German kinds.

USE ATKINSON'S ONLY, AND BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Only genuine with Shield-shape Blue and Yellow Label and usual "WHITE ROSE" Trade Mark. Of all Dealers & of the Manufacturers—J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond St., London.

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LADIES! Save all intermediary profits by purchasing your

KNITTING, EMBROIDERY, FANCY WOOLS AND SILKS,

AT FIRST COST,

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Prices and Samples Post Free.

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Guarantee the full weight of 16-oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye.

Mention this Paper.

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CORDIAL.

Purifies the Blood,

DELICIOUS.

WHOLESOME & REFRESHING.

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CELEBRATED BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, &c.

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Although the modern Materia Medica includes many valuable remedies for human afflictions, it is a matter of certainty that in all cases where the animal vitality is failing, Phosphorus is decidedly superior to every other remedy at present known. It will work effects such as nothing else will produce, and it possesses the great advantage of not causing, when its use is relinquished, the slightest reaction or depression.

THE ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

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Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne

Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach and intestines, with a harmony vigour, yet, mildness unparalleled in medicine.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne

Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne

Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

☞CAUTION.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Mark. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for Dr. BRIGHT'S and refuse Useless Substitutes.

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Is sold in CASES at 6s. 6d. by all Medicine vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in 28 Languages accompany each case.

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By means of the Gold-bridge System I now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Serviceable and Durable.

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Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

ASK FOR LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

The Company's NEW COOKERY BOOK sent free on application to

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Cookery Books may also be had gratis on application at the office of this paper.

MELLIN'S FOOD

Is not Farinaceous and is entirely free from Starch and Cane Sugar.

When added to diluted Cow's Milk it produces a complete and perfect diet, adapted for the strong as well as for the sickly babe. MELLIN'S FOOD supplies materials by which diluted cow's milk is converted into A PERFECT FOOD FOR THE YOUNGEST INFANT.

Mellin's Food may be obtained of all Dealers throughout India. Samples and Directions for use printed in Native Languages, together with a pamphlet on the "Feeding and Care of Infants," can be had on application to the following Wholesale Agents in India :—

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE

IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,

Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and

RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

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GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

BENGER'S FOOD For Infants & Invalids & The Aged

MOST DELICIOUS, NUTRITIVE, AND DIGESTIBLE.

Sold by all leading Chemists, &c., Everywhere.

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Collects the 'FUR' In KETTLES, KITCHEN BOILERS, AND PIPES.

Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the Octopus week by week until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

BEFORE USE

ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS.

Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write: "The Octopus' supplied have in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."

Kettle Size ... 2/6
Small Boiler Size ... 5/
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MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.

Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.

Purifies and Softens the Water. *Sold all over the World.*

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Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,

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ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.

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CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

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VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports :—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES.

Koko for the Hair is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating, and arterially, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the lustre and freshness of preparation, causes the hair to grow hair from falling, is the most cleanly of all hair preparations, and restores of youth, eradicates dandruff, prevents and refreshing, and specially adapted for a hot climate. perfectly harmless. It is particularly cooling

CHEMICAL LABORATORIES, 84, Holborn Viaduct, London, January 18th, 1888.

I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and Chemical Analysis a sample, purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of Wholesale Druggists, of the preparation known as "Koko for the Hair." I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce "Koko for the Hair" a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.

EDWYN GLADDON, F.C.S., *Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c.*

TESTIMONIALS.

Miss ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used KOKO for me Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

Has Done Much.—Mr. E. W. COOPER, 33, Bailey Street, Luton, Beds., writes—"In a few weeks your 'Koko' has done much to prove its own merits. No doubt by my recommendation you will receive further orders."

From "The Profession."—Mr. HENRY WEILAND, of Toole's Theatre, Strand, W.C., writes—"'Koko' will certainly arrest the falling off of the hair, strengthen and increase its growth. I have recommended it to many friends, and in every case it has given great satisfaction."

Thousands on File.—Every Extract printed we have, together with thousands of other unsolicited testimonials and orders, are on file in their original envelopes, just as they have been received from people all over the Kingdom.

S. & H. HARRIS

FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.

Does not injure the Leather.

Requires no Brushing.

ASK FOR IT.

WATERPROOF.

HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.

Manufactory: LONDON, E.

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ELECTRIC WIRES AND CABLES FOR

Light, Transport of Energy, Instruments of Precision, Dynamo Engines, Torpedoes, Telephone, Bells, &c.

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"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH.

In 3d. Packets And 6d. 1s. 2s 6d. Tins EVERYWHERE.

"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD

In Packets 3d. & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.

ALSO

GENUINE EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS.

"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER.

BLACK BLACK LEADS, KNIFE BOARDS, &C.

72 SHOE LANE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1781.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks :—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13527, and is of date 29th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

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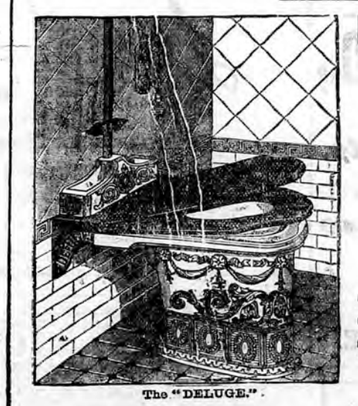

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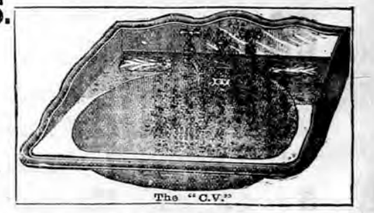

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